

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE]

THE ARMISTICE AND THE PEACE.

THE war in Italy is so marvellous in its origin and progress that the sudden news of an armistice concluded between the contending Emperors, though it startled the European public, can be scarcely said to have surprised them. It is of a piece with the rest of the fabric; and is no more to be judged of by ordinary rules than any other incident of the struggle. Marvellous it was that the French Emperor, whose "Empire was Peace," should have resolved upon War. Marvellous it was that Austria, instead of remaining upon the defensive, should have done her opponent the signal favour of making the first false move. Marvellous it was that her strong armies, having begun so bravely, should have proved themselves so weak, and suffered themselves to be defeated in every encounter, great or small. Marvellous, too, in another sense, was the fact that the Emperor Napoleon, who had never studied war but in books, or seen troops but on the parade and at the review, should have proved himself a mighty strategist in the actual field, and a General almost, if not quite, the equal of the great Napoleon, whose genius, as well as whose name and throne, he has inherited. Marvellous also was the fact that he who denied liberty to the French should fight so well and so successfully to give liberty to the Italians;—that he who crushed the Republic in Paris should find all the Republicans and Revolutionists of Europe praying for his success,—that he whose armies alone prevented Garibaldi from maintaining the Republic in Rome should have that same Garibaldi as his noblest and most honoured auxiliary in Lombardy;—and, more marvellous than all, that he who adjudged liberty to be good for the north of Italy did not consider it to be equally good for the Papal Legations; and that he should uphold in the Pope a tyranny which he declared to be in-



JACQUES FOSSE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.
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tolerable in the case of the Emperor of Austria. But from first to last—in every aspect, social, moral, and political—the War has been abnormal and unnatural—a labyrinth of which no one possessed the clue but that dark and secret Emperor who towers above all Europe in the plenitude of his power, and in the grandeur and inscrutability of his destiny and his purposes.

The world was at first given to understand that the armistice had been proposed by the Emperor of the French. The friends of peace were delighted. Was Napoleon satisfied with the glory he had acquired? And was he about to show himself as moderate and sagacious in the hour of victory as he had been daring and skilful in the hour of battle? Many thought, and many more hoped so. But there were not wanting others, more especially in Paris, who sought a solution of the problem in circumstances less gratifying to the national pride of the French and to the personal glory of the Emperor. These imagined that the French losses at Solferino had been so stupendous as to alarm the Emperor for the success of the next movement; that he, so seldom embarrassed, had begun to be embarrassed by the ambition of Victor Emmanuel, by the ulterior designs of Garibaldi, by the Roman question, by the Hungarian question, by the attitude of Germany, and by the countless complications affecting all Europe, and which were every day assuming more difficult shapes. They believed him to be so much embarrassed by all these pressing upon him at once as to be glad of an opportunity to retire with his laurels yet green, and revolutionary Europe yet unstirred to its deepest foundations. The next statement was that Austria, taught by bitter experience, had resolved to end a struggle in which she had met with and could expect no sympathy, even from her friends, and had proposed peace, that by giving up Italy she might be the better enabled to retain



THE FORTIFICATIONS OF VERONA.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

Hungary. At last the *Moniteur* officially declared the state of the case. It appears that Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia, severally of opinion that the war had gone far enough, had been exchanging notes for the purpose of uniting in an offer of mediation. The Emperor of the French, as was his duty, being the victor, was the first to take the hint, and wrote an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria suggesting an armistice and an interview. Francis Joseph, beaten but not vanquished, and still in possession of his famous Quadrilateral, and of the sympathy of all Germany on every point of his policy except that of Italy, acceded to the proposal. The armistice was concluded for a period of five weeks, and the two Sovereigns met, on the morning of the 11th inst., at Villafranca.

Each Emperor was attended by a numerous staff; but they met alone. No diplomatist, no aide-de-camp, not even a secretary, was present. Even the King of Sardinia, who had done so much of the fighting, and is to have so much of the substantial reward, was not permitted to share in the deliberations of his masters. The interview was not protracted, and what was said will, perhaps, never be known, unless the winter of life—should either of the Potentates attain it—should make him garrulous, and he should take to narrating, after the fashion of old men, the deeds of his youth and maturity. Paris and London were speedily informed of the results. A telegram from Napoleon to Eugenie announced that Peace had been concluded; that the Emperor of Austria ceded his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French; that the Emperor of the French in his turn transferred them to the King of Sardinia; that a Confederation of Italy was to be established, under the honorary Presidency of the Pope; and that the house of Hapsburg was to retain Venetia, but that Venetia was to be an Italian State, and a part of the Confederation.

Let the world rejoice. Once more there is peace. The hideous and unnecessary carnage has been stopped ere grim Pestilence came to aid his scarcely less grim brother Ambition in piling the hot earth with slain. Let the earth rejoice. The accord of two despots who ought never to have fallen out has saved at least as many lives as their disagreement has sacrificed within the last six weeks. Another hundred thousand men, instead of leaving their bones to fatten the corn-fields and mulberry-groves of Lombardy, are preserved to prate of their share in the bloody glory of Solferino, and to encourage one another, as well as a fresher batch of conscripts, to fight a similar battle on some other field, and for some other purpose, in which they will be quite as little interested.

Whatever may be the fate of Italy under the proposed new arrangement—whatever may be said or thought of the new dignity to be conferred upon the Papacy, a greater nuisance to Italy than Austria ever was in the height of her power and insolence—one thing is clear: the Emperor of the French is the Lord Paramount of Europe. The Continental Sovereigns exist upon his sufferance. He has no law but his will. And his will is the secret of his own bosom. He controls large revenues and renders no account. He leads immense armies and handles them like a soldier. Success follows him. Victory crowns him. The most hopeless enterprises succeed when he touches them. The wildest schemes appear prudent and practicable as soon as he has breathed his approbation. Such power is unnatural. It is a misfortune to the world and to its possessor, and bodes no good to the age in which it has been cast like a fiery comet, presaging war and all ineffable calamity.

And, while thankful that peace has been restored, let not Europe imagine that all danger is at an end. The fire that is quenched in one corner may burst forth in another. In the treaty of peace every thing has been ignored but the personal convenience of the principal actor in the mighty pageant of the war. The questions of Lombardy and Venice, and the Confederation of Italy, do not exhaust the sources of perplexity and evil. The European system is rotten through and through, and there is no health or stability in it. Pope, Hospodar, and Sultan are but representative names for fast-fading dominion. It is easy enough to settle Europe upon paper, to readjust the boundaries of States upon geographical, mathematical, or even national principles (still upon paper); but while there exist in Europe such individuals as the Emperors of France, Russia, and Austria, these theories are of no avail. No adjustment of all the enormous difficulties of the situation is possible that shall not take into account the passions, the prejudices, and the personal objects of these three men. But, when these men have objects which they do not avow even to their nightcaps, what can the world do? Reason can but blush for our boasted Civilisation and Christianity that they should consent, after so many ages of struggle and progress, to link their destinies to the personal caprices of men who have no law but their own will, and who sacrifice a hundred thousand men and fifty millions of treasure with as much unconcern as an angler impales a worm or an amphytrion gives a dinner.

During the breathing time which has been gained events will march with less rapidity towards other consummations, not, perhaps, foreseen or anticipated by any one. The world wanted peace, and the want was so strong, and was so unanimously expressed, that the strongest man in Europe found it advisable to succumb to it. So far it is well. But we are much mistaken if the Great Powers will fold their arms and go to sleep in the idea that such a peace will be of long continuance.

THE FORTRESS OF VERONA.

In two previous Numbers of this Journal we have described Verona, one of the fortresses which form the angles of the famous Quadrilateral, east of the Mincio. As a pendant to the birdseye view of this strongly-fortified town on the preceding page, we extract the following account of it from an interesting work just published by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., entitled "The Campaigns of General Bonaparte in 1796-7 and 1800," by G. Hooper:—"Verona is now the most formidable fortress in North Italy. It stands upon the Adige at the mouth of the gorges of the Tyrol, where the river breaks through the spurs of the mountain chain, in a country of gardens and vineyards, broken and difficult. Here are the head-quarters of the Italian army, and the central dépôts for all belligerent wants of that army. The old walls, erected by Italian engineers, have been strengthened by new defences, and two strong forts protect the one the entrance, the other the issue, of the river. Connected with the fortress is a well-intrenched camp on the right bank of the Adige. The Austrian engineers have taken advantage of an extensive depression of the soil, and have built redoubts upon the encircling ridges,

six hundred or seven hundred yards apart; thus forming a rallying place for a whole army. The defences on the left bank are less imposing, but still formidable. The possession of Verona gives the Austrians the command of both banks of the Adige. Close to Peschiera, and connected therewith, the army in Verona can give it succour if attacked, and can assail or menace any force attempting to pass between the Lake of Garda and the Adige."

Verona is thus described in a letter from the seat of war, written shortly after the battle of Solferino:—"Verona is not only a great fortress, but likewise a vast camp. Such, in fact, is the appearance of the suburbs of the town. Outside the ramparts are a great quantity of cattle, arms of all descriptions, and troops encamped in the open air. Artificial streams have been dug to water the horses, and to serve for other purposes. The town is much better fortified than it was at the time of the first Napoleon. There is extraordinary activity observable at Verona, combined with a feverish agitation. Every house is full, and even the courtyards are occupied by soldiers, who sleep there on straw. I found it impossible to procure a bed in the town, of which the population is usually 60,000, but which at present contains 150,000. I passed the night on a bench in a coffee-house frequented by Austrian officers."

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

PARIS, July 12.

EUGENIE is every inch an Empress as Victoria is a Queen. She was beautiful when Te Deum-ing Solferino. Her son is a splendid boy. Twice I saw them pass the National Guard—to and from Notre Dame. The Empress bowed; the Prince kissed his little hand; the soldiers presented arms; the bands sounded victory; the populace cried "Long life!" Each guard had a bouquet on his bayonet, and before the Imperial carriage entered the Tuilleries the mother and child were smothered in a grand bouquet of bouquets. Sad enough at the terrible slaughter! yet the French were mad with victory. Blood was nothing; glory everything. A reverse would create unhappy recollections. So reasoned the Man of Destiny!

Bourse, faubourg, and palace were shouting for more battles, more victories, more glory, more deaths, more mutilations, more widows, more orphans, more cripples,—when presto! an armistice!

One drop of blood on the tiger's lip produces frenzy. So victory was agitating France, when lo! there came a suspension of arms! While actual war astonished, probable peace startles the world!

Can a victorious army return and settle down to farming? Having liberated Italy, will they rest contented?

Rochambeau, De Grasse, Lafayette, and the French army gave liberty to America, and returned to their native land and startled Louis XVI. with the Revolution of 1789. Is there no analogy in our day? They may cry peace; but wait for the treaty. The Austrians have lost every battle, but the victory cost France thousands of lives. Complications may shortly arise changing to-day's impressions. The Bourse is the barometer of the Frenchman's politics, and the Bourse says "Peace!" Let us see what may turn up. Austria is not yet dead—sleeping, perhaps; but there's life in the old boy yet.

In former days Austrians were only defeated to commence again. Four times they signed treaties, and four times they broke their parole. They were only armistices, giving time to prepare anew. May not this be the old game? Austria is stubborn and obstinate. Like the American General Taylor, she never knows when she is beaten. Austria is proud, and the pride of birth and prestige is only broken at the grave. An inborn sentiment lives till life is crushed out. A man with back against the wall fights with terrible energy. Verona and Mantua are Sebastopols. The weather hot; the climate decimates armies. Let us rest awhile. Strong as are the forts, eventually they must have fallen. What then? Drive them out of Italy. But that would not bring peace. Would the French pursue to Vienna? That would arouse all Germany. Suppose the young Emperor of Austria, disgusted with Prussian delay, disgusted with the condition of his empire, abdicates. Germany would shake to its centre. That may happen. Then war becomes general. Whatever transpires, Russia joins France, and, most likely, England joins Germany. That is the natural inference. Another point. Why has France sent so many ships of war to the Adriatic? Certainly not for Venice; a dozen ships would manage that little affair. What then? Perhaps they are intended for Alexandria. How about Perim? What of the Suez Canal? Possibly it is not for Egypt. Where then? For Constantinople! As likely as not. The Principal question is still in abeyance. Russia looks upon Constantinople as a child upon strawberries. Her mouth waters. France could not stop with Austria. Glory is more rapid and more dangerous than a runaway horse. Where is Kossuth? Will Prussia crush Hungary as Russia did? Will Maximilian be a King in Italy as well as Victor Emmanuel?

Malakoff has one hundred and fifty thousand soldiers within bugle call, every man hoping for battle on the Rhine. Marshals' bâtons are household gods in families for generations. Legions of honour dazzle Frenchmen. The army is stall-fed for slaughter. The more battles the more promotions. When this century opened war became a normal thing. War prices, war circulars, war freights, war markets. Twenty years of such advices—all war. Then came forty-five years of peace. That was a normal state. Peace markets, peace quotations, peace bourse. Then came two years of Crimean war, and then again peace. But it was not a real peace—only an armistice, to give nations time to prepare. They got ready, and two of them went at it pell-mell. The others have got their coats off and gloves on. Then spoke the Man of Destiny to the Man of Pride:—"Advance or retreat! Apologise or fight! Do or die!" Alexander shook hands with Napoleon at Stutgard, and became friends. Can a Bonaparte and a Hapsburg follow their example at Villafranca. There is the rub. To-day Napoleon is Emperor of Emperors. Lyndhurst, Howden, Stratford, and Ellenborough's Armstrong guns in Parliament will be replied to with rifle cannon in due time. Wait!

As you record America's rejoicing at St. James's Hall, let me mention that the Americans in Paris celebrated their national birthday by a public banquet at the Hôtel du Louvre—Ambassador presided, ladies present, speeches eloquent, dinner as good as forty francs could demand, enthusiasm as national as self-glorification is natural. Mr. Mason spoke most eloquently on European affairs. Washington, Franklin, and Lafayette were remembered. Carlo Coghi responded in Italian to "Italy." Young America (Mr. G. F. Train), in response to star-spangled banner, toasted his distinguished countryman, the General Admiral, just arrived at Cherbourg from New York, passing steam-ships, passing sailing-ships, making a clear track, and anchoring near the *Cesarewitch*, 7000 tons and 140 guns, of the Russian Navy; and the *Sovereign*, French first-class man-of-war. The American is 6000 tons, carries seventy-two 8½-inch shell guns, and two 10½ Dahlgren shells. She cost £250,000; was built by Webb, who, with three friends, is passenger; and was superintended by the A.D.C. of the Grand Duke Constantine, Captain Schestakoff, who most happily responded to the sentiment "Russia and the United States." Comstock, the gallant commodore of the Collins line, brought her out, and sailed for Cronstadt on Saturday. Nautical men will watch her progress. I give her log, not otherwise published:—June the 16th, nine o'clock a.m., passed the light-ship, N.Y.; to room of the 17th ran 153 miles; 18th, 233; 19th, 264; 20th, 301; 21st, 272; 22nd, 307; 23rd, 250; 24th, 260; 25th, 307; 27th, 270; 28th, 275. To Cherbourg in a trifle over eleven days, consuming 700 tons of coal.

What are the 60,000 tons of coal at Cherbourg for? Is not the Russian fleet bound there in a few weeks? Would England object? If she asks questions, Russia will ask why England has a fleet in the Adriatic. Such diplomatic queries are embarrassing.

Just two months to-day since the Emperor received an ovation on his departure. To-morrow he will have a triumph on his return. Fifty thousand killed in five weeks! Hence a triumph.

On Thursday week the *Moniteur* startled the Parisians with the announcement of the suspension of hostilities on the banks of the Mincio; and on Tuesday last a message from the Emperor to the Empress announced that a treaty of peace had been concluded between France and Austria. This is, of course, the all-absorbing

subject in Paris, as it is everywhere in France, and, indeed, throughout Europe. On the day after the news reached Paris there was a rise of 2½ per cent in the public securities. The Three per Cents, which stood at the beginning of last week at about 63 50, opened on Monday last at 68 50, and have subsequently risen still higher.

All the Ministers called upon the Empress at St. Cloud, on Wednesday, to felicitate her Majesty on the conclusion of the war.

On Tuesday night Paris was illuminated in honour of the peace. The Boulevards looked unusually gay; coloured lanterns and flags being universally displayed in all directions; the cafés were crowded, the public buildings lighted up, and the theatres all glitter.

One of the new Boulevards now making in Paris is to be called Solferino.

No delay has occurred in Court mourning ordered by Empress Eugenie for Oscar, King of Sweden. The house of Bernadotte is allied to that of France by his marriage, in 1823, with Josephine Eugenie Beauharnais, daughter of the Duc de Leuchtenberg.

Seven persons, some of them said to be highly connected, have just been tried at Limoges for an organised system of fraud on English insurance companies. They, in conjunction with a medical man who has committed suicide, effected heavy insurances on the lives of parties who were at the time dying from consumption in some French hospitals, and in some cases succeeded in getting money from the insurance companies. Their scheme was, however, at last discovered, and, after a trial of five days, they have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The prosecution referred to insurances amounting to £16,000 upon five English companies.

News of a terrible accident has been received from Bordeaux. [On Wednesday the central reservoir of the city, which was very full of water at the time, burst with such a tremendous noise that the inhabitants of the quarter believed at first that the St. Medard Powder Mills had blown up. Their delusion was soon dispelled. In a few seconds the torrent of waters rushed with fury in the direction of the Rue d'Arès and the Rue Judaïque, carrying with it the ruins of many houses, furniture, beds, men, women, and children. The tocsin was soon sounded, and the firemen and the troops of the garrison hastened to the scene of the catastrophe. The Prefect of the Gironde, the Procureur Imperial, the Mayor of Bordeaux, and many other principal functionaries, gave their assistance. Three or four bodies had been found, and about a dozen people, more or less seriously injured, were in the hospitals of St. André and the Hôtel Dieu.]

SARDINIA.

A telegram from Turin, received through Mr. Reuter's office on Thursday, announces that Count Cavour has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King. Count Arrese has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

The King of Sardinia arrived at Milan on Wednesday evening amid the plaudits of the populace. His Majesty subsequently presented himself on the balcony of his hotel, and was greeted with warm acclamations of "Viva il Rè!"

THE PAPAL STATES.

Advices from Bologna to the 12th instant state the Marquis d'Azeglio arrived there the previous evening, and was received with extraordinary enthusiasm by the populace. His military powers extend over the four legations of Ferrara, Bologna, Ravenna, and Forlì, as far as La Cattolica.

The Papal Government has just established a new customs line between La Cattolica and Pesara.

A letter from Rome of July 5 says that the revolution is triumphant throughout Romagna. Every town, from Ferrara to Cattolica, has elected juntas and pronounced for annexation to Piedmont. Besides Ferrara and Bologna, Canto, Comachio, Lugo, Bagnacavalli, Ravenna, Imola, Cesena, Bortinora, Corvina, Saint Arcangelo, Savignano, and Rimini have declared themselves in favour of the movement.

Letters from Rome of the 5th state that four English line-of-battle ships have appeared before Ancona.

The *Giornale di Roma* contains a long vindication of the Swiss troops sent to quell the insurrection of Perugia. After declaring that all the accounts of that event are mere calumnies, it states that on the 20th ult. M. Lattanzi, a patrician of Perugia, recommended the provisional Government not to offer any resistance to the Papal troops; but that, finding his efforts vain, he left the town, and left the rest to Colonel Schmidt, who at once commenced his march. The first shots were fired by the insurgents. For what followed the *Giornale* refers to Colonel Schmidt's report, rectifying, however, the error committed in stating that Colonel Cerotti, of Tuscan, commanded the insurgents, instead of whom it was Carlo Bruschi, who came over from that country to take the command. "After such a determined resistance on the part of the rebels," observes the *Giornale*, "where is the wonder that fires broke out, mischief was done, and some innocent persons perished?" And it reminds its readers of what occurred at Paris in 1848, at Genoa in 1849, at Vienna in the same year, &c. The remainder of the article is wholly devoted to the peculiar cases of atrocity mentioned in former accounts, which are excused in different ways. Thus, if the blacksmith Passerini was murdered, with his wife and sister-in-law, it was because a dead soldier was found in his house; the innkeeper Morini was shot because he most imprudently put his head out of the window; and the other cases are disposed of in a similar manner. The article concludes with declaring that the Government regrets the events of Perugia, but that the responsibility rests with those who commenced the conflict, and announces that the Pope has sent a large sum to relieve the sufferers.

NAPLES.

A military revolt, of which the exact causes and objects are yet unknown, broke out at Naples on Thursday week. According to the latest accounts, some Swiss troops, having mutinied in the barracks, and killed the Colonel of the 4th Regiment and several officers, afterwards repaired to the Royal palace; but a battalion of chasseurs and a regiment of hussars, posted there, forced them to fall back as far as the Champ de Mars, where they were surrounded. The General Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called upon them to surrender; but they replied by a discharge of firearms, wounding the General and about twenty privates. The Nunziants then gave orders to fire on the mutineers with grape, by which 75 were killed and 233 wounded. 1800 men belonging to the Swiss regiments have been dismissed, and are about to leave for Marseilles, on their way home, with the consent of the French Minister.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Assembly has elected the President of the Swiss Confederation for 1860 in the person of the Federal Councillor M. Frey Herossee. M. Knusel has also been chosen Vice-President. M. Zeigler has been re-elected Chief of the Military General Staff.

The Federal Council has resolved upon disbanding the troops in the canton Ticino, where a guard for the Austrian vessels will alone remain.

PRUSSIA.

The *Prussian Gazette* of Wednesday says:—"In consequence of the completion of the treaty of peace, orders have been transmitted to the troops on march to halt at the respective places where they may now happen to be."

It is reported from Berlin that the Emperor of Russia will shortly arrive there to be present at a family conference in which it will be decided whether, after the abdication of the King, the crown shall be conferred upon the Prince Regent or upon his son, Prince Frederick William, the husband of the English Princess Royal.

The semi-official Prussian journal of Monday published an article respecting the proposal recently made by Austria to the German Diet, respecting the mobilisation of the Federal army, and the appointment of the Prince Regent of Prussia to its command. This article declares that the possessor of supreme power in Prussia can never be personally responsible to the Diet. It concludes by saying, "The Federal Diet has to choose between the proposals of Prussia and Austria. It can accept the former, or, by the acceptance of the latter, deprive Germany of all power of action, even of the power of energetically negotiating for peace."

RUSSIA.

The central dome of the Church of the Trinity, in the large monastery of Jellivodskii, at Makarev, in Russia, a short time since suddenly fell in with a tremendous crash. Fortunately no one was in

the building at the time. An enormous plated lustre, suspended from the centre, and which dates back so far as 1660, was broken to pieces, as were also the statues with which the church was ornamented. This building, which dates from 1658, had been richly ornamented by presents from the merchants frequenting the fair held at Makarew, before its removal to Nijnii-Novgorod in 1817.

A letter from St. Petersburg of June 27 states that the market town of Twer, situated on the Volga, ninety-six miles north-west of Moscow, was almost destroyed by a fire, which broke out shortly after midnight on the 19th ultimo, and burned with great violence for two days, at the expiration of which time the grain magazines were still in flames, and corn to the value of a million of silver roubles had been consumed.

UNITED STATES.

The War Department had received despatches from Utah to the 25th ult. The Mormons continued to evince considerable hostility towards the Federal authorities, but no serious trouble was apprehended.

Mr. Wise started from St. Louis in his balloon (with which he intends crossing to Europe) on his first experimental trip on the evening of July 1. The weather was favourable, and the balloon took a direction towards Lake Erie. Letters from Cincinnati, Sandusky City, and Cleveland speak of the balloon having been seen successively at those places on the following morning; it disappeared in a north-easterly direction.

A train on the Michigan Southern Railroad has been thrown from the track by the washing away of a culvert near South Bend, Indiana. There were about one hundred and fifty passengers in the train; thirty-seven persons were killed, and from fifty to sixty others were wounded. The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour. The train going west passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

The wheat harvest is far advanced in several States, and the accounts are generally favourable. In Kentucky the crop is described as unprecedentedly large, and the quality exceedingly fine. In Tennessee the crop is large, though in some sections slightly damaged by the fly. In Maryland and Virginia the papers of those States all concur in stating that the crop is excellent. In Maryland and Lower Virginia the harvest is progressing. In Alabama and North Carolina the yield of wheat is remarkably good. In Southern Illinois the papers say harvesting is going on in good earnest, and the yield is very heavy—no rust. There is no doubt that in all the North-Western States the crop will be a fair average. In Ohio about one quarter part of the wheat has been lost by the frost, which came at the most critical period of the plant, but the planting was so large that an average quantity will be harvested.

SIERRA LEONE.—Distressing accounts have been received of the unhealthy state of Sierra Leone. From the 12th of May to the 17th of June, forty-seven out of one hundred and eighty-eight European residents died, including Bishop Bowen, of Sierra Leone, and Mr. Oldfield, agent to the African Mail Steamship Company. The native chiefs on the Bonny River had just inaugurated another civil war, and the Niger exploring steamer *Rainbow* had to leave the river in consequence of the unsettled state of the native population.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 14, 1859.

MY attention has been drawn to a letter from your "Occasional Correspondent" in France, which appeared in your impression of the 2nd inst., and which states that "Niel was the General that told the Emperor that the Malakoff—not the Redan—was the key to Sebastopol, and on that advice Pelissier took it."

A statement like this appearing in your influential Journal, and remaining without contradiction, might germ into history. It is to prevent this that I take the liberty of drawing your attention to the facts set forth in a speech delivered by me in Parliament on the 12th of July, 1856, when calling the attention of the House to "the services of the Royal Engineers in the Crimea." I then stated as follows:—"From the first reconnaissance of Sebastopol Sir John Burgoyne perceived that the Malakoff was the key to the position of the front attack, and he so represented it to Lord Raglan. After the battle of Inkerman he again impressed on the authorities that the Malakoff was the place to be attacked. Upon the arrival of General Niel, the French Aide-de-Camp of Engineers to the Emperor, a council of war of the allied engineers was held; at that council of war Sir John Burgoyne again represented that the Malakoff was the key to the position, and that it should be attacked. After the council of war had been held, wishing to place on record his opinion, he reduced it to writing, and, through Lord Raglan, sent it to the French engineer, General Niel. The following day General Niel called a council of French engineers, to take into consideration Sir John Burgoyne's memoir. They prepared a *procès verbal* of what then took place, and sent a copy of it to Lord Raglan for Sir J. Burgoyne's information. The first paragraph of that *procès verbal* stated that the Malakoff should be attacked, in compliance with the opinion of Sir J. Burgoyne. The words used were these:—"Il résulte des dispositions adoptées en conseil et suivant l'avis exprimé par le Lieutenant-General Sir J. Burgoyne, que des exécutés devant la tour Malakoff, afin de pouvoir attaquer, par le point dominant, le faubourg de Karabelnaïa, en même temps qu'on connera l'assaut à la partie ouest de la ville."

Honour to whom honour is due. The pointing out that the Malakoff was the key to the position is due, not to General Niel, the French engineer, but to General Sir John Burgoyne, the British engineer.

LEICESTER VERNON.

MR. CORDEN ON AMERICA AND ENGLAND.—The following letter was written by Mr. Corden to Mr. S. D. Bradford, of West Roxbury, Massachusetts, just before he left Canada:—"Quebec, June 18, 1859. My dear Sir,—Before stepping on board the *Indian* I must thank you for your two letters, which have reached me here. I observe your expression of regret that I had not attended one public meeting before I left the United States. But, on reflection, I think you will agree that I exercised a wise discretion in resisting every temptation to bring me into the field of politics; for to talk in public in your country would be, in my case, necessarily to talk politics. I have long entertained a strong opinion that the less England and America canvass each other's domestic politics, and the more they discuss their own, the better it will be for the friendship of the two nations and for the improvement and stability of their institutions. Still I cannot but lament the want of a public opportunity, before leaving this continent of expressing my gratitude for the numberless courtesies and the touching acts of kindness which I have experienced in my travels in the United States. Everywhere I have found myself among friends, and the further I travelled into the interior the more did the hospitality and kindness of the people make me fancy myself at home. I shall ever remember this visit with feelings of pleasure and gratitude, and, again thanking you for the friendly reception I met with at West Roxbury,—Believe me, yours very truly, R. CORDEN."

THE GREAT EASTERN has been getting on wonderfully during the last few weeks. The three iron masts rise 122 feet above the upper deck, and have a diameter of 3 feet 6 inches for a height of 70 feet, when they decrease gradually to 2 feet 6 inches at the cap. The three wooden masts, which are also in their places, are not built masts, but are single "sticks." The fore and main masts are 140 feet in height, and they are 34 inches in diameter at the deck; the jiggermast is 122 feet in height, and of the same diameter. The trees which formed these masts were New Zealand pines. The ship is built in water-tight compartments; and so completely water-tight are they that a few days since the foremast one was filled with six thousand tons of water pumped into it from the river, and not a drop escaped into any adjoining portion. The object in pumping this mass of water into the fore part of the ship was to bring her down at the bows, and raise the stern while they fixed the screw. This weight brought her down till, said one of the men, "her nose touched the water." She went down eleven feet forward, and was raised seven feet aft; a portion of her keel was, in fact, raised out of the water; and yet so strongly and so rigidly is she built that under this enormous strain the ship did not deflect an inch. The engines for working the paddles, it is said, may be completed in a week. Everything is in its place, cylinders, and pistons, and governors. The engine for working the screw is in the same state of forwardness, and on Thursday week the steam was got up for the first time in the boilers of the screw-engines. The sums which had been expended on the ship up to the time of its memorable launch amounted to £640,000. The whole expenditure on the ship up to the time of its going to sea will be £970,000, and probably some incidental charges and contingencies will bring the whole up to the round sum of £1,000,000.

WAR NOTES.

The Baron de Bazancourt, historian of the campaign of the Crimea, has left Paris on a mission to the army of Italy.

The Duc d'Abrantes (son of Junot) had his leg shattered at the battle of Solferino.

The journals of Athens express great sympathy for the cause of Italian independence, and some of them have opened subscriptions for the wounded and the necessitous families of the volunteers.

The section of the Turin and Milan Railway comprised between the bridge over the Ticino and Magenta was reopened to public traffic on the 8th inst.

The Lombard Institute of Science and Literature has assumed the name of the National Institute. The members have given up the decorations they had received from Austria, and renounced their pensions.

The Tuscan Government has issued a decree, dated the 3rd, enacting that persons convicted of spreading political rumours calculated to disturb the peace shall be imprisoned for a time not exceeding a week.

The *Patrie* announces that the gun-boats intended for the bombardment of Peschiera have been launched on Lake Garda. The news of the armistice agreed to by the two Emperors arrived at the headquarters of the King of Sardinia at the moment the artillery was about to open fire against Peschiera.

I was told (says the *Times* correspondent) an anecdote of a French Captain of artillery who laid a heavy bet that at 3000 metres he would hit a windmill twice out of three times. He hit it all three times. At that distance the fire is point blank, and most destructive against fortifications.

The most noticeable feature in the Arsenal at Marseilles is the effort made to prepare rifled ordnance for the navy. Twelve 30-pounders had just arrived and were waiting to be fitted with locks preparatory to being sent to the fleet. The system which appears to be definitively adopted, after repeated experiments, consists of three grooves about three inches broad and an eighth of an inch in depth, with a twist of one sixth.

In a letter from Valeggio of the 1st, written by M. Texier, of the *Sicile*, we read:—"Solferino presented a picture of desolation. I saw an old man who, like all the inhabitants of the village, had fled on the previous evening, come back, leading a child by each hand, to seek his poor house among the ruins. He stopped before a devastated cottage, heaved a profound sigh, and then cried out, 'Why are we, the poor inhabitants of this country, always to pay for what others do?' And then, crossing the threshold of his house, he sat on the floor and burst into tears."

It was Captain Corbin, of the Staff, who, after the battle of Solferino, was sent by the Emperor of the French with a flag of truce to the headquarters of the Emperor of Austria, to inform his Majesty that Prince Windischgrätz had been killed. Captain Corbin, who was accompanied by a trumpeter, had a bandage put over his eyes when he arrived at the Austrian advanced posts, and was led blindfold to headquarters. There, his eyes being uncovered, he fulfilled his mission. Refreshments were offered him, but he only accepted a glass of tokay. His eyes having been again bound, he was reconducted to the French advanced posts.

As the French have established a regular service of balloons, which are under the intelligent direction of the famous aeronaut Godard, the fortresses of Peschiera and Verona are closely watched, so that we are able to know what is going on within their walls. On the 3rd instant the balloon of M. Godard could be seen over Peschiera, much to the amusement of our gay soldiers. At six o'clock the aerial reconnaissance was over, and the balloon having safely descended in the vicinity of Castel Nuovo, Godard and two officers of the French staff, who were his companions, hastened to report that about seventy oxen had been collected by the Austrians at the Dogana of Peschiera. A party of Zouaves was soon dispatched in that direction, and a few hours afterwards the captured herd made its appearance in our camp. The oxen were not kept, as the owners went to the Emperor and told him that the animals had been stolen the night before by a marauding party of hussars. His Majesty soon ordered the herd to be restored to the proprietors, who went back to the village blessing the name of the generous Monarch. Victor Emmanuel did the same thing at Monzambano; and, as sheep and oxen had been in this instance carried away at the suggestion of the *deputati* of Monzambano, he had them dismissed at once.—*Daily News Correspondent*.

The starting of one of the monster trains of wounded (says the *Times* Milan correspondent) is an interesting although a shocking sight. During more than an hour the other evening, at Brescia, I observed the loading and preparation of one of them. There must have been 600 wounded, both French and Austrians, the former in the majority. For a considerable time before the hour of starting the rooms and corridors of the station were strewn with the unfortunate men, many of them evidently in much pain. On the platform was a heap of stretchers, on which to transport those who were in no state to walk, limp, or be supported to the carriages. Just as I got down some Austrian officers arrived in cabs. They were attended by some of their own soldiers, who showed great care and goodwill in assisting them. One poor fellow, a Captain, was wounded in two places, but he did not wish to be carried, and, being still able to use one leg, he contrived to reach the platform with the aid of a couple of men. But for the silver stars on his collar one would never have recognised the smart Austrian officer in the haggard, unshaven invalid, with torn, unbuttoned uniform. Beside the wounded soldiers that lay about the floor stretchers were laid, and they managed, most of them unassisted, to write themselves on to the canvas. But to some it was evidently an agonising effort, and more than one might be seen to fall back before it was completed, with the sweat breaking out upon his forehead.

The following are some additional anecdotes of the battle of Solferino:—"Corporal Ferrière, of the 3rd company of Foot Chasseurs, scaled, at the head of his men, an eminence on which the Austrians had placed a battery which kept up a murderous fire on the French. On doing so he had his left arm completely shattered by grape. He exclaimed, 'No matter; before I die I will bring down one of the officers.' So saying he threw down his rifle, which was no longer of any use to him, drew his sabre, and, with his left arm hanging by merely some of the muscles, rushed forward through a shower of grape, reached the battery, and plunged his sabre up to the hilt into the body of the Captain. An Austrian Colonel, who saw the act ran to the spot, and with his pistol blew out the corporal's brains, and he expired on the body of the Captain. . . . Mme. Cros, a vivandière of the Foot Chasseurs, a pretty woman of twenty-two, and the wife of one of the chasseurs, requested permission of her husband, who was in the reserve, to follow the attack and assist the wounded. Taking with her a keg of brandy, a canteen of water, and a package of linen and lint, she went forward into the thick of the fight, heedless of the balls, and dressed the wounds of many of the men, and among them that of the Cent Garde who was struck in the head when close to the Emperor. A short time after she saw one of the chasseurs lying on the ground wounded in the side. She stooped down to him, and gave him some water with a few drops of brandy in it. While the man was drinking a ball broke her little finger, smashed the glass, and killed the man. Mme. Cros then proceeded to the ambulance to have her wound dressed, and while on the way saw a soldier named Riche, both of whose legs had been perforated by a ball. Being wounded herself she could not lift the man up, but she adopted another expedient. She stooped down, and, telling him to clasp both his arms round her neck, in that manner she managed to drag him to the ambulance. On the following day Mme. Cros was told by the surgeon that her finger must be amputated. 'Well, then,' said she, 'do it at once,' and the operation was effected without her uttering a word. Some rings on her middle finger which were broken by the ball were afterwards presented to the Emperor, to whom the courageous conduct of the cantinière was related."

The Field of Solferino, after the battle, is thus described by the *Times* correspondent:—"Although the ear is left in repose, the eye encounters abundant traces of the fight. The whole line of battle is marked by ravaged vines and maize-fields. It does not need the practised eye of a Red Indian or Far West Trapper to read, in the signs upon the earth and trees, the history of many an episode of the engagement. Here are the roads up which the Austrian columns advanced, and here the spot at which they first came under a heavy fire from the heights. Here are mulberry-trees smashed by cannon-shot, and others through whose riddled branches a shower of bullets seems to have sped. A few trees have been hastily cut down just here, probably to clear the line of fire for the artillery, which was to sweep the road beyond. Shakes of lie about, and here and there a dead horse, to which it is desirable, in this hot weather, to give a wide berth; and here, at this corner, where there are many footmarks, and the maize-plants have been not only broken, but actually obliterated by trampling, the ground is thickly strewn with the paper of cartridges."—The *Daily News* correspondent thus describes the scene:—"I saw some fields and hamlets in the vicinity of Le Grole and Birche which were literally covered with dead bodies. I have counted more than 200 in a small field not 400 yards in breadth by 300 in length. They were heaped together without any clothes, for they had been stripped naked by the peasants of the neighbourhood collected there for the purpose of digging the graves. Some of those peasants had already exchanged their velvet giacchette for French or Austrian uniforms. One ugly clown was clad in an Austrian lancer's green vest; another wore the picturesque Zouave jacket of the Imperial Guard. Boys and children had put on the short white tunic of some Bohemian soldiers. Clad in such garments, they looked like so many *Madonne* of Loretto. I persuaded one of these boys to sell for a few zwanigiers an elegant Hungarian dolman, which must have belonged to some orderly officer of the Austrian Staff. What I have said of the defiles of Le Grole, Barche, Carriana, and Solferino may be repeated of those of Ponticello and San Martino, carried by our gallant Piedmontese at such an enormous sacrifice of life. In this last-named place, which belongs to the Count Tracani, of Brescia, as well as to the Ceresa, a splendid country house of Signor Cominelli, of Balò, the dead bodies were so numerous that the town council of Rivoltella was obliged to send about 200 working men to dig the graves."

PEACE.

The war in Italy is ended. Close following on the heels of the armistice, announced in our last Number, comes the treaty of peace, which was signed between the French Emperor and the Emperor of Austria on Monday last. We will briefly follow the work of pacification from its initial steps to its crowning act, the conclusion of the treaty.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday week, in a telegram from the Emperor to the Empress, published the startling intelligence that an armistice had been concluded between the French and Austrian Emperors, and that commissioners had been appointed to agree upon the conditions. On the next day the same paper issued the following official intimation:—"It is necessary that the public should not misunderstand the extent of the armistice; it is limited merely to a relaxation of hostilities between the belligerent armies, which, though leaving the fields open for negotiations, does not enable us for the present to foresee how the war may be terminated."

On Sunday the Emperor issued the following order of the day:—"Soldiers!—An armistice has been concluded on the 8th inst. between the belligerent parties, to extend to the 15th of August next. This truce will permit you to rest after your glorious labours, and to recover, if necessary, new strength to continue the work which you have so gloriously inaugurated by your courage and devotion. I am about to return to Paris, and shall leave the provisional command of my army to Marshal Vaillant; but, as soon as the hour of combat shall have struck, you will see me again in your midst to partake of your dangers."

The *Moniteur* of Monday, after giving the above, has the following:—

"We hasten to make known the circumstances under which the suspension of arms just concluded between the Emperor of France and the Emperor of Austria has taken place.

"Communications were exchanged between the three great neutral Powers, with the object of agreeing upon the terms on which their mediation should be offered to the belligerents. The first act of this mediation was directed to procure the conclusion of an armistice; but, notwithstanding the rapidity of telegraphic communications, this agreement between the Cabinets could not be effected in less than the lapse of several days. Meantime, the attack of our fleet upon Venice was about to take place, and a new battle before Verona was imminent.

"In this position of affairs the Emperor, faithful to the sentiments of moderation which have ever directed his policy, and anxious, above all, to prevent useless effusion of blood, did not hesitate to ascertain what were the desires of the Emperor Francis Joseph, seeing that, if these desires were conformable with his own, it was a sacred duty of the two Sovereigns to suspend, from that moment, hostilities which might be without result, owing to mediation.

"The Emperor of Austria having shown similar intentions, commissioners named on both sides met for the settlement of the clauses of the armistice, which was definitively concluded on the 8th of July, the duration of which is fixed at five weeks.

"On Monday, the 11th inst., an interview between the two Emperors will take place at Villafranca."

A telegram from Verona (via Vienna), dated July 11th, informs us that the Emperor of Austria, accompanied by Generals Hess, Grünne, Kellner, Kollenstein, Roming, Schlitter, and several other officers of the Staff, went on that morning to the interview with the French Emperor at Villafranca.

Conflicting accounts reach us respecting the origin of the armistice. The *Times* announces that it was the result of a letter from the Emperor of the French and a courteous reply from the Emperor of Austria. A contemporary, admitting the correctness of this statement, says:—"A fuller disclosure of facts will show that the first overture came from the Austrian officer who visited Louis Napoleon's headquarters to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. During his interview, that officer undertook, in the name of the Kaiser, to represent how much it was to be desired, for the sake of humanity, that the causes of quarrel might be arranged. The French Emperor instantly replied, that he had never shut the door to negotiation, and that it was Austria who had thrown away the scabbard when she crossed the Ticino. Mutual explanations thus begun by order of the Austrian Emperor resulted in the first letter, which came with a better grace from the conqueror than it could possibly from the vanquished." However the matter may have been brought about it is happily certain that hostilities have ceased, as the following telegram from the Emperor Napoleon to the Empress-Regent will testify:—

"THE TREATY."

"THE EMPEROR TO THE EMPRESS.

"VALEGGIO, July 12.

"A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and myself. The conditions of peace are the following:—

"An Italian Confederation, under the honorary presidency of the Pope.

"The Emperor of Austria gives up his rights over Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who remits them to the King of Sardinia.

"The Emperor of Austria keeps Venetia, but it is to form part of the Italian Confederation.

"A general amnesty is to be granted."

The French and the Austrian accounts of the terms on which peace has been concluded are not identical. The Emperor of the French says that Lombardy, which is generally supposed to include the two fortresses of Peschiera and Mantua, has been given up by Austria; whilst the semi-official *Austrian Correspondence* of Vienna expressly states that these fortresses will remain in the possession of the Emperor of Austria. According to the *Austrian Correspondence* of Wednesday last the following are the preliminary conditions of the treaty of peace:—

"Austria and France will support the formation of an Italian Confederation, to which Austria accedes.

"Lombardy, as far as the line of the Mincio, is to be given up. Mantua, Peschiera, Borgoforti, and the whole of Venetia, remain Austrian possessions.

"A universal amnesty is granted."

"The Princes of Tuscany and Modena are to return to their States."

The Emperor of the French has plainly stated, in the following proclamation to the French army in Italy, the reason that induced him to seek the armistice and make peace on the ground of concession which fell short of the scheme originally designated as the object of the campaign:—

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

"Soldiers!—The bases of peace have been settled with the Emperor of Austria. The principal object of the war is attained; Italy is about for the first time to become a nation. A Confederation of all the Italian States, under the honorary presidency of the Holy Father, will collect into one group the members of one and the same family. Venetia, it is true, remains under the sceptre of Austria; she will, nevertheless, be an Italian province, forming part of the Confederation.

"The junction of Lombardy to Piedmont creates for us on this side of the Alps a powerful ally, who will owe his independence to us; the Governments that have taken no part in the movement, or that have been recalled to their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discords. Italy, henceforth the mistress of her destinies, will only have to accuse herself should she not progress regularly in order and freedom.

"You will soon return to France: a grateful country will there receive with transport those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our arms at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Marignano, and Solferino; who in two months have freed Piedmont and Lombardy, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France had in this formidable war.

"Be proud, then, of your successes—proud of the results obtained—proud especially of being the well-beloved children of that France who will always be the great nation so long as she shall have the heart to comprehend noble causes, and men like yourselves to defend them.

"From the head quarters of Valeggio, July 12.

"NAPOLEON."

LITERATURE.

RIFLE CLUBS AND VOLUNTEER CORPS. By W. H. RUSSELL. Routledge.

The war correspondent of the *Times* has earned a right to speak even of the details of military affairs. In taking up the current question of the formation of rifle corps, Mr. Russell has not only contributed usefully and suggestively towards that perfection of a great national idea which is so much to be desired, but he has added, if it were possible, to his reputation for acuteness of perception and minuteness of observation. The opinion he has formed with reference to the existing volunteer movement seems to us sensible and practical. He thinks, in the first place, that, admirable in many respects as the principle of volunteer corps may be, it is probable that the consciousness of a new kind of strength or the belief in its possession will infuse an amount of passion into her political relations which may render the work of British diplomatists more difficult than ever. He believes that a country with a large volunteer force at its disposal, as is the case with America with her two million of free rifles, is apt to exaggerate its strength; and he argues that, situated as Great Britain is among the nations of Europe, her volunteers must be considered purely defensive; and, however numerous they may be, their effect on our relations with foreign Powers should be indirect. In case of a real struggle with a great military leader who might succeed in invading any portion of the United Kingdom, our volunteers, whatever their courage and devotion, would require the conjoined action of regular troops to enable them to cope successfully with a disciplined enemy. Therefore the creation of volunteer corps does not by any means diminish the necessity which exists to provide for the general safety of the empire by a sufficient and well-organised army and by a trained militia. In difficult operations of real war it is argued that corps of ill-drilled or undrilled volunteers would become a rabble of rifleman unfit for combination in any plan of attack or defence, unsuited to line formations, in the way of regular troops and in their own, ignorant of the movements around them, and unable to know or to tell whether they should advance, retreat, or stand fast; encouraging the enemy by their apparent confusion, looseness, and irregular movements, and embarrassing their friends by going into places where they had no business to be. In illustration of this opinion Mr. Russell sketches an imaginary battle in our country, with its peculiarities of hedgerows and cover, which are supposed to form the best positions for any sort of rifleman, and shows how a skilful enemy might turn all these advantages to his own account, unless volunteers were themselves well drilled and aided by regular troops. In fact, he lays down that, with a very little trouble and a very moderate submission to organisation and teaching, volunteer rifleman would be most valuable and effective auxiliaries to regular troops, but that to depend on them alone for repelling an invading army is the merest possible delusion. On these grounds he lays down strongly that the proposed volunteers should be essentially rifle corps, and by no means rifle clubs. Contrary to the opinion held by the present Government, Mr. Russell deprecates the notion of establishing volunteer artillerymen in our maritime counties, arguing with great force and much power of illustration against such a plan, and advising that the use of cannon should not be confided to any force less capable than embodied militia artillery at the very least. Into the questions of the organisation, drill, dress, arms, and accoutrements of the proposed corps Mr. Russell goes with considerable knowledge of the matters he is talking about; and it need hardly be added that the book is written all through with that power and fulness of style with which the British public is so well acquainted.

THE THEORY OF GLACIERS. By JAMES D. FORBES, D.C.L., F.R.S. Edinburgh: A. and C. Black.

In the present state of the thermometer a treatise which has ice for its basis has not an unwelcome sound. The volume before us consists of a series of occasional papers on the theory of glaciers, with a prefatory note on the recent progress and present aspect of the theory. This is a subject which has recently become an object of much attention to men of science. Among the most notable are Professor Tyndal, Mr. Huxley, Mr. James Thomson, and the author of the work which is the subject of this notice. A recent reviewer, in dealing with a long list of publications on this subject, in very glowing language, describes the striking anomalies connected with glaciers; of their existence in the midst of verdure and fertility, where these gigantic structures of ice are vast enough to withstand for weeks and months, with a diminution comparatively insignificant, the action of an almost tropical sun; blooming in contact with them are to be found the most brilliant and delicate flowers, while their most advanced points touch the borders of fir-woods, for a time the solemn emblems of silent inactivity. The next moment huge masses of their solid material are hurled from their pride of place, tossed headlong down a steep abyss, and ground to fragments in the fall, and a noise like thunder proclaims the ruin that is being made; while the changes in formation which follow are not merely extraordinary, but marvellous. In short, it is said that there is no end to the curious and quaint conceptions of glacier habits which a superficial observation of their phenomena might suggest, and for which it is the business of the philosopher to find some more rational and satisfactory substitute. To all or any whom this slight indication of the occult wonders of glaciers begets a curiosity to know more we cordially commend Professor Forbes's book.

PEAKS, PASSES, AND GLACIERS. By MEMBERS OF THE ALPINE CLUB. Longman and Co.

This work presents a proof of the existence of a class to whom the labours of Professor Forbes above mentioned are specially addressed. Indeed it is stated that it is owing to the writings of Dr. Forbes and others that the singular passion for Alpine scenery which has become so strong and so prevalent all over Europe has taken so determined a form as the establishment of an Alpine club, among the members of which is blended a love for the picturesque and adventure, and considerable scientific interest in the results of mountain travel. The object of the association was to strike out new paths among the Alps for themselves, and especially in the higher snow region which had been before almost completely shunned by ordinary travellers. Practice soon developed the powers of those who undertook such expeditions, experience showed that the dangers connected with them had been exaggerated, while at the same time it taught the precautions which were really requisite. The result has been to train up amongst the foreign visitors to the Alps, but especially amongst our own countrymen, many men as familiar with the peculiar difficulties and risks of expeditions in the high Alps, and as competent to overcome them as most of the native guides. The powers thus acquired have been chiefly directed to accomplishing the ascent of the highest summits or effecting passes across the less accessible portions of the Alpine chain; and within the last five years the highest peak of Monte Rosa, the Dom, the Great Combin, the Alleinhorn, the Wetterhorn Proper, and several other peaks never before scaled, have been successfully attacked by travellers, most of whose names will be found among the contributors to the volume. Each chapter contains an account of some separate excursion of a single district, and is signed by its author. The immediate scope of the work is extended by the introduction of a very lively account of Mount Aetna by the Rev. J. F. Hardy. This very readable and pleasant book, both to the ordinary and scientific reader, contains a number of appropriate illustrations, and comprises sketches of most of the striking scenes and objects of which it treats.

A PANORAMA OF THE NEW WORLD. By KINAHAN CORNWALLIS. Newby.

The author of these volumes is already favourably known as one of those "wandering Englishmen" (we use the term in its national sense, for we presume Mr. Cornwallis is an Irishman by birth) who has the faculty of describing agreeably what he sees and hears in his journeyings over the world. The travels of Mr. Cornwallis have been decidedly extended, and have been previously recorded in works entitled severally "Two Journeys to Japan," and "New



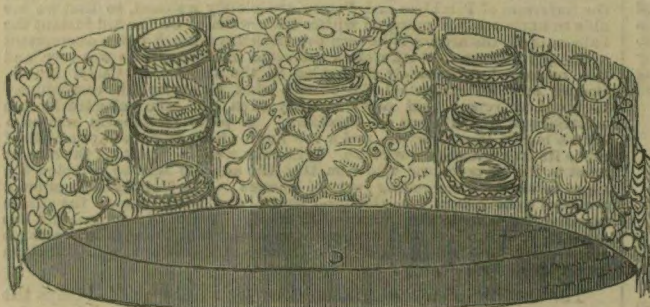
THE CROWN OF CHARLEMAGNE.

El Dorado." His present contribution to the literature of movement comprises visits to Australia and South America, and his adventures, if not startling or remarkable, form quite a sufficient basis for the story he has to tell, which he tells easily, frankly, and pleasantly. The portion of the book which relates to South America, Peru especially, will repay perusal, and has a greater freshness about it than that which treats of Australia and the United States.

ANCIENT CROWNS OF EUROPE.

CROWN OF CHARLEMAGNE. THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY. CROWN OF ST. STEPHEN OF HUNGARY.

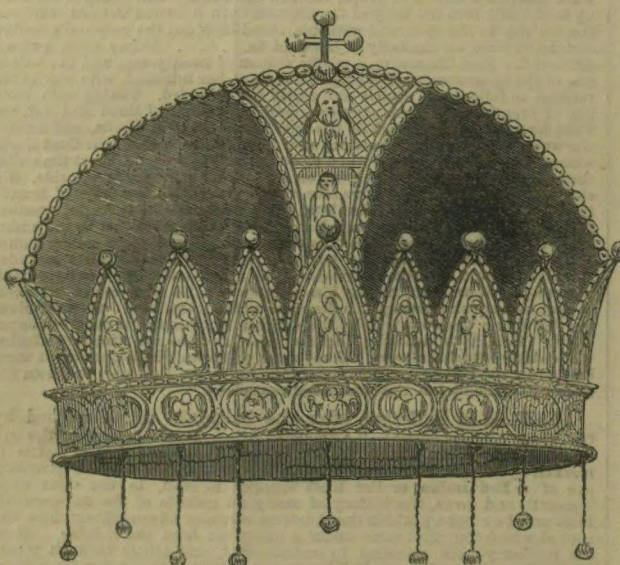
THE marks of kingly authority which have for so many centuries been looked on with curiosity and veneration have at the present time a peculiar interest. In noticing these historical relics it will be worth while to mention that the first crowns were no more than a bandelet drawn round the head and tied behind, as we still see represented on medals round the heads of Jupiter, the Ptolemies, and Kings of Syria; afterwards they consisted of two bandelets; by degrees they took branches of trees of various kinds; and at



THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.

length they added flowers. The woods and groves were searched to find different crowns for the several deities, and they were used not only on the statues and images of the gods, by the priests in sacrificing, and by Kings and Emperors, but also on altars, temples, doors of houses, ships, &c.

The Roman Emperors had four kinds of crowns—viz., a crown of laurels, a radial or radiating crown, a crown adorned with pearls and precious stones, and a kind of bonnet or cap. The Romans had also several kinds of crowns which they distributed as rewards for military achievements—as the oval crown, made of myrtle; the naval or rostral crown, composed of a circle of gold, with ornaments representing the beaks of ships, and given to the first person who grappled, or the soldier who first boarded, an enemy's ship; a crown, called in Latin *vallis*, a circle of gold, raised with jewels or palisades, the reward of him who first forced the enemy's intrenchments; the mural crown, a circle of gold, indented and embattled, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged place and planted a standard; the civic crown, made of the branch of a green oak, and given him who saved the life of a citizen; the triumphal crown, consisting at first of wreaths of laurel, but afterwards made of gold, for those Generals who had the



THE CROWN OF HUNGARY.

honour of a triumph; the crown called *absidionalis*, made of grass growing on the place, the reward of a General who had delivered a Roman army from a siege; and the radial crown, given to Princes at their translation amongst the gods. All these crowns were marks of nobility to the wearers.

Passing over the accounts of the ancient crowns, we come to that, so famous in the eyes of Italians, which is stored in the Church of St. John the Baptist in the city of Monza, situated about twelve miles from Milan, but which was solemnly removed by the Austrians on the 23rd of April last, under the protection of a strong body of horse, to the fortress of Mantua. The Church of St. John the Baptist was founded by Queen Theodelinda, who also presented the iron crown and other valuable matters. Mr. Burges, in a paper in the *Archæological Journal*, remarks of this church:—"We all know that it often falls to the lot of the antiquary, after reading a particular account in his guide-book of the objects of antiquity in some museum or treasury, to find that he has been greatly deceived, and that his journey might have been spared. This is not the case at Monza; here, at least, tradition has been a faithful guide, and when the traveller enters the small domed, octagonal treasury, and the custode has unlocked the various doors contained

in the side walls, a mass of goldsmith's work is presented to the view sufficient to illustrate the progress of the art from the end of the sixth century to the present time." The nucleus of this was the gift of the Queen above mentioned, and it is worth while to give some particulars of her life. In A.D. 588 promise was made that the sister of Childebert, King of the Franks, should be given in marriage to Antharick, King of Lombardy, but the lady was given instead to Reccared, King of the Spanish Goths, the reason alleged being that the latter King and his master had abjured Arianism, whereas the Lombards were still in error. It is, however, supposed that the real cause was the intrigues of the Roman Pontiff, who viewed with displeasure an alliance likely to compromise the feuds between the Franks and their natural enemies the Lombards.

After this disappointment King Antharick sent Ambassadors to Bavaria, who might demand the daughter of Garibaldus, their King, in marriage for him. He received them kindly, and promised that he would give his daughter Theodelinda to Antharick. The Ambassadors, on their return, related those things to Antharick, who, desiring to see his intended bride, chose one of his most faithful followers, a little older than himself, and without delay set out with him to Bavaria; and when, after the custom of Ambassadors, they had been introduced, and he who was the eldest had made the salutation, Antharick, perceiving he was known by none present, approached near to Garibaldus, and said, "My Lord, the King Antharick has sent me here expressly for this purpose, that I should behold your daughter, his bride, who is about to become our lady." And when the King, hearing those things, had commanded his daughter to appear, and Antharick had seen that she was sufficiently handsome, and that she pleased him well in all things, he said to the King, "Forasmuch as we behold the presence of your daughter to be such that we may rightly hope to have her for our Queen, if it please your Majesty, we would wish to take a cup of wine from her hands, as we shall do hereafter;" and when the King, consenting, had commanded it thus to be done, she, having raised the cup of wine, offered it to him who was the elder. Then she offered it to Antharick, being ignorant that he was to become her husband. He, after that he had drunk, returned the cup, and touched her hand with his finger, no one being aware. She, blushing greatly, related those things to her nurse, who replied, "Unless this man had been the King he would not have dared to touch you at all." But the disguised King received a guard of Bavarians, and having arrived, on his return, near the boundaries of Italy, raised himself as much as he could on his horse and struck the nearest tree with his axe, using his whole force, and adding, moreover, these words, "Such are the strokes of Antharick." And when he had said those things the Bavarians understood that their companion was the King.

After reigning six years Antharick died, it is said, of poison. The Queen, who much pleased the Lombards, was permitted to retain the Royal dignity, they agreeing that whomsoever she chose amongst the Lombards for a husband should be King. She then held counsel amongst the most prudent, and chose Agilulf, Duke of Turin, whom immediately she caused to come to her, and she herself posted to the town of Somelles, and when he had met her she commanded him to be seated, and, after some talk, ordered wine to be brought forth, of which, when she herself had tasted, she offered the remainder to Agilulf. In raising the cup he kissed her hand reverentially, and the Queen, laughing, but at the same time blushing, said, "It does not behove him to kiss the hand who should kiss the lips."

The historians relate that in 603 a son was born to Agilulf the King and Theulinda, who was named Adaloaldus. It is not, however, necessary to give particulars of the unfortunate career of this Prince, whose father Agilulf was the first monarch crowned with the iron crown of Lombardy. Charlemagne was crowned with it in 774. Napoleon put it on his head in 1805, and established the order of the Iron Crown in 1815. When Austria established the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, the Emperor admitted the order of the Iron Crown among those of the Austrian Empire. This far-famed crown of Lombardy is of gold set with precious stones, was used for centuries at the coronation of the Lombard Kings, and at a later period by the Roman German Emperors when they wished to manifest their claims as Kings of Lombardy. An iron circle, made, according to the legend, out of a nail of Christ's cross, which is fixed inside, gave rise to the name.

In the year 800 Charlemagne was again crowned as Emperor of the West by Pope Leo III. It is said that Charlemagne was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, in A.D. 742; it is, however, certain that he died in that city in A.D. 814, and was there buried. He was deposited in a vault, when he was placed on a throne of gold in full Imperial costume. On his head he wore the crown, in his hand he held a chalice, at his side was the sword, on his knees lay the book of the Evangelists, and at his feet his sceptre and shield; the sepulchre was sealed, and over it was erected a kind of triumphal arch, on which were the words:—"Here lies the body of Charles, the great and orthodox Emperor, who gloriously enlarged, and for forty-seven years happily governed, the empire of the Franks." With the crown referred to fifty-five Emperors were crowned at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the Imperial insignia, were preserved here until 1795, when they were carried to Vienna.

The crown of Hungary, called St. Stephen's crown, is also of great antiquity. This Stephen founded the kingdom in A.D. 1000. This King, having been the means of rendering assistance to the Latin monks and German knights, was rewarded for his services of driving out the heathen by a crown from St. Sylvester II., part of which still remains. This crown was for a long time lost; but it is mentioned in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of October, 1853, that the long-lost regalia of Hungary has been recovered. The crown of St. Stephen, with the globe and cross, as well as the sword and sceptre, are uninjured, and have been conveyed under a military escort to Vienna.

CELEBRATION OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE 24th of May last being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, her Excellencies Sir Henry and Lady Bulwer gave a large and brilliant dinner party at the Embassy at Constantinople in honour of the occasion. Nearly every class of the British colony was numerously represented, invitations having been issued to a wide circle of guests. The decorative arrangements were faultless. The inner quadrangle of the palace was hung round with artistically grouped draperies of flags, alternated with festoons of flowers, whilst the wooden pavement of the area was carpeted with Egyptian matting for the dancing which subsequently took place. Inside, the grand staircase was lined to the upper landing by a stalwart guard of pike-bearing jack-tars from her Majesty's ship *Wanderer*. Lady Bulwer received the guests at the entrance to the drawing-rooms.

At half-past five o'clock about one hundred and thirty guests sat down to table in the grand dining-hall. Shortly before dessert his Excellency rose to propose the toast of the evening—"The health of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen!" In doing so Sir Henry paid an admirable tribute to the womanly and queenly virtues and graces which endear her name to the hearts of Englishmen all the world over. The toast was drunk with heartiness. Then followed "The health of the Prince Consort," which was succeeded by that of his Excellency himself, proposed by Judge Hornby. The next toast was "The health of his Majesty the Sultan," to which Admiral Sir Adolphus Slade, K.C.B., responded. The gallant Admiral then proposed "The health of Lady Bulwer," which was drunk with overwhelming honours, and acknowledged by the Ambassador in a vein of lively humour that contrasted gracefully with the more sober orations of the evening.

The company shortly afterwards descended to the quadrangle and gardens, which were gaily illuminated with coloured lamps. In the centre of the gardens was pitched a large Turkish marquee, in which his Excellency received his Highness the Grand Admiral, Fuad Pacha, Riza Pacha, and several other high dignitaries of the Porte. Within the quadrangle dancing was kept up till a late hour, the music being supplied by the band of

H. H. Mehemet Ali Pacha, which played several English airs in the upper corridor during dinner. Our Engraving is from a drawing by Mr. Preziosi, the well-known artist of Oriental subjects.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

ONE of the most remarkable female characters produced by the horrors of the great French Revolution was Marie Anne Charlotte Corday d'Armans, a native of Caen, whose modesty, educated mind, and ardent imagination seemed to have fitted her to be an ornament to social life rather than a martyr to over-excited political sentiments. However, her very virtues made her the more sensitive to the tyrannies under which France was suffering at that time. She resolved upon the death of the detestable Marat, and it was not long before she carried her project into execution. She went to Paris, and, under the pretence of a friendly interview with the object of her vengeance, she obtained admission into Marat's bath-room, and there, after a short conversation, plunged a dagger into the bosom of her victim which occasioned his speedy death. Charlotte Corday was immediately arrested, taken to the Conciergerie, and interrogated. Outside her prison the myrmidons of the guillotine were loud in their execrations against "the angel of assassination," as Lamartine has poetically called her, but Charlotte was calm and placid: the conviction that she had served the cause of liberty supported her in her terrible position. The sentence upon her was not long deferred, and she was condemned to die immediately. On the day of her trial, while she was being questioned by the President of the Revolutionary Tribunal, and the jury were listening to her replies, she perceived among the audience a painter who was endeavouring to portray her features, and without being disconcerted she turned smilingly and complacently towards the artist, in order that he might more easily portray them.

M. de Lamartine says, in his "History of the



Girondins":—"The artist who had roughly sketched the features of Charlotte Corday before the Tribunal was M. Hauer, a painter, and officer of the National Guard. When she returned to her cell she begged the doorkeeper to allow him to come in and finish his drawing. M. Hauer was introduced. Charlotte thanked him for the interest which he appeared to take in her fate, and posed before him with serenity. It seemed as if, in permitting him to transmit her physiognomy to posterity, she wished him to transmit also the expression of her soul and of her patriotism to coming generations. She spoke with M. Hauer of his art, of the events of the day, and of the peaceful state of mind in which the accomplishment of the act for which she was about to suffer had left her. She talked of the friends of her youth at Caen, and begged the artist to make a small copy of the picture he was employed upon, and to send the miniature to her family."

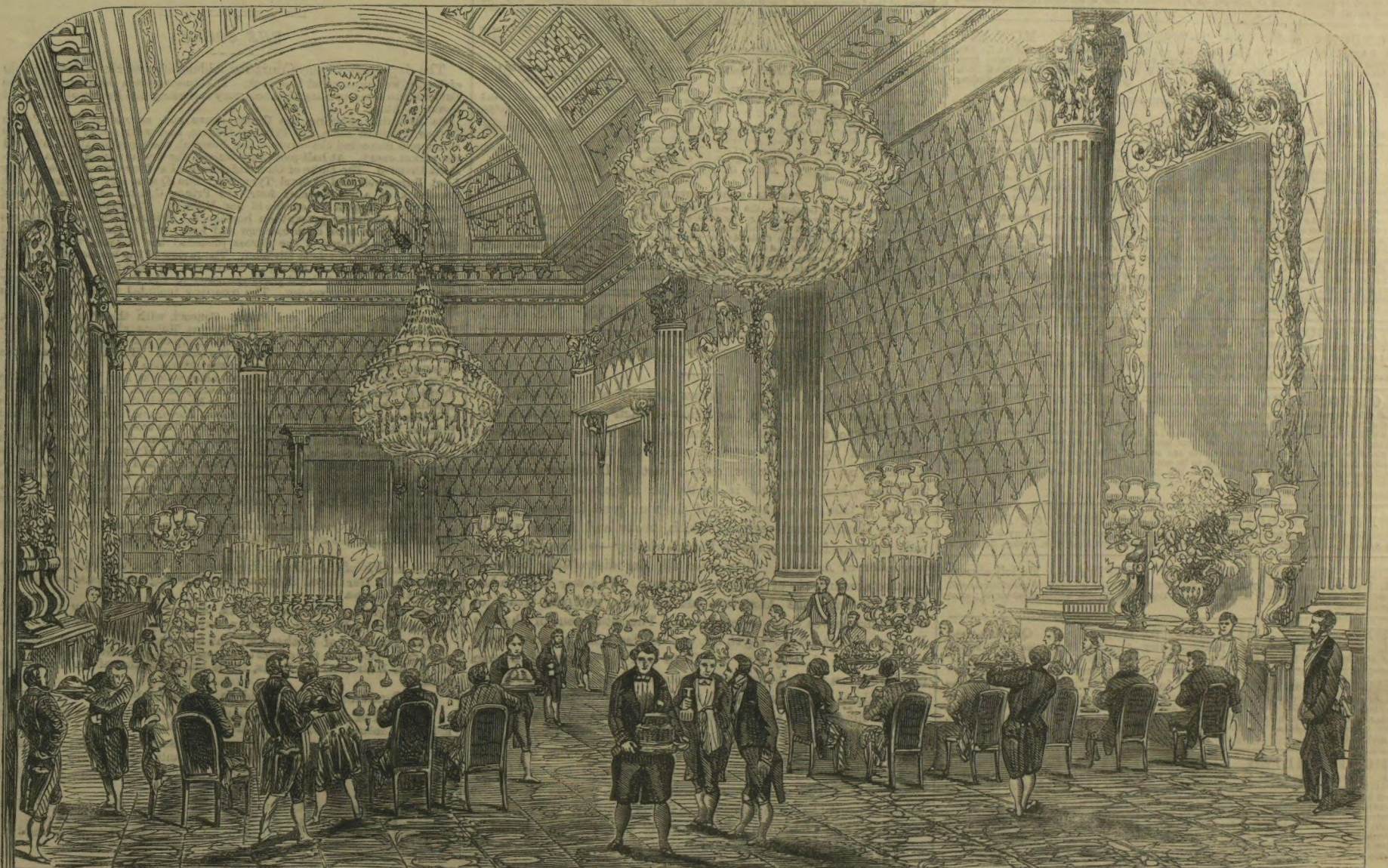
The artist was not allowed to complete his work. Interrupted by the arrival of the executioner, Charlotte Corday had but time to express her thanks to M. Hauer, and to cut off a lock of her hair, which she presented to him.

M. Hauer's family still possesses this unfinished portrait. The head only was painted; the bust was scarcely sketched.

M. Schlesinger has well depicted Charlotte standing in her cell before M. Hauer after her condemnation to the scaffold. With the great talent which characterises his productions, he has placed upon his canvas the real heroine of patriotism, whose youth and fire and virtue, and the excellence at least of her intentions, must plead for her with every one. M. Schlesinger advocates her cause with his brush; and, by his able treatment of the subject, has paid a feeling tribute to the memory of the virtuous maiden whose willing self-sacrifice obtained for her the title of the "Joan of Arc of Liberty."

This picture has been purchased for England, so that in all probability many of our readers will have an opportunity of judging of its great artistic and historical merits.

"CHARLOTTE CORDAY HAVING HER PORTRAIT TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HER EXECUTION."—BY M. SCHLESINGER.—IN THE EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS, PARIS.



BANQUET AT CONSTANTINOPLE IN HONOUR OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY.—FROM A DRAWING BY M. PREZIOSI.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Another public drinking-fountain in the metropolis has been opened within the last few days at the Church of St. George the Martyr, Southwark.

On Monday evening the great bell of St. Stephen's for the first time broke silence. The sound emitted is very powerful, but its tone is highly melodious.

ST. LUKE'S CHAPEL, CONSUMPTION HOSPITAL, BROMPTON.—The anniversary sermon in commemoration of the consecration of this elegant little chapel will be preached therein on Sunday morning next (to-morrow) by the Bishop of Kilmore.

STATE OF THE THAMES.—At the meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, Dr. Letheby spoke as follows in his report respecting the present state of the Thames:—"I wish to make this remark—that the state of the river is fast becoming worse and worse. The organic impurities are increasing from day to day; and are now just four times as abundant as they were on the 11th of June."

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.—The usual half-yearly meeting of this society was held on Wednesday at their offices, Trafalgar-square.—Mr. Benjamin Bond Cabell in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the society voted the silver medal, as the reward of gallantry and humanity, to fifteen persons who, at the risk of their own lives, saved the lives of their drowning fellow-creatures.

DRAWINGS BY RAPHAEL AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—The University of Oxford during the repairs of the public galleries has liberally consented to the removal of the original drawings by Raphael and others from Oxford to the South Kensington Museum, where they will be exhibited for the next two months. Permission has also been given to the Science and Art Department to take photographs of those drawings required to complete the extensive series of Raphael drawings which have been collected by the department from public galleries at home and abroad.

JUVENILE FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The boys of the Duke of York's School had a grand fete at the Crystal Palace yesterday (Friday), with all kinds of outdoor games, such as fencing, climbing a pole; foot, hurdle, and sack racing; leaping, fencing, and jingling matches. The boys of the Royal Caledonian Asylum took part in these sports, and, with the boys of the Duke of York's School, attended in their characteristic costumes, accompanied by their respective bands. The Early-closing Association, on whose behalf this entertainment is given, hold a second fete to-day (Saturday).

DESTRUCTION OF FLOUR MILLS BY FIRE.—On Wednesday afternoon a fire broke out in the Shad Thames Flour Mills, in Bermondsey, occupied by Messrs. Perks, and continued burning with great fury for many hours, until the whole of the extensive mills were destroyed. The fire is said to have commenced in the following manner:—A number of the men were employed in the dressing-room, on the fourth floor, when a wire of a machine broke, and the same was required to be instantly repaired, when a man took a light into the place to see to put on another wire; but the moment he entered the room the husk from the wheat came into contact with the light, and it was with difficulty that any person could manage to reach the street in safety.

STEALING A LARK.—Mr. Solomon Polack, a Jew, prosecuted a boy at the Thames Police Court, on Monday, for stealing a skylark and its cage. Mr. Yardley sent the boy to prison for fourteen days, and proposed that the lark should be released, when the following colloquy took place between the magistrate and Mr. Polack:—Prosecutor: It sings at my house.—Mr. Yardley: It ought to be singing in the air, over the fields and meadows. Do you recollect the beautiful lines, "Hark! the lark at heaven's gate sings"?—Prosecutor: No; I know nothing of that.—Mr. Yardley: Give the lark freedom; release it.—Prosecutor: I will try. It cost me money.—Mr. Yardley: Now, do oblige me. Release the bird.—Prosecutor: I'll try, I'll try. It cost me much money—the money, sirs.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—At a meeting of this society, recently held at the house of the Society of Arts—Earl Ducie in the chair—a long discussion arose as to the negotiations pending with the Committee of Council and the Royal Commissioners in reference to the purchase of a site of ground at Kensington for a new garden. The committee were requested to continue their negotiations, and it was officially announced that her Majesty and the Prince Consort would give donations severally of £1000 and £500; that the Prince of Wales and the junior members of the Royal family would be qualified as life members; that the Princess Royal of Prussia would be a life member; and that his Royal Highness the Prince Consort was ready to take £1000 in debentures.

WEST INDIA IMMIGRATION.—A great meeting on this subject was held in the London Tavern on Wednesday night. Lord Brougham appropriately occupied the chair, and the meeting was attended by many well-known members of the anti-slavery party. Mr. Charles Buxton delivered a practical, common-sense, speech. He was followed by Mr. Chisholm Anstey and Mr. George Thompson, the latter of whom made a stirring appeal. The object of the meeting was to memorialize Government for an inquiry into the whole question of immigration to the West Indies. Lord Brougham was careful to urge that the anti-slavery party should not prejudice the case, but should confine themselves to the one object of obtaining a searching inquiry.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—Last week the births of 833 boys and 756 girls, in all 1618 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1849-53 the average number was 1433.—The London returns of mortality for the last three weeks exhibit a rapid increase. In the week ending July 8 the deaths were 1024; last week they rose to 1226, and exceeded the average (corrected for increase of population) of corresponding weeks in ten previous years by 123. Diarrhoea, which numbered 6 cases in the first week of June, rose to 132 in the first week of July. A widow died at the age of 95 years, and a man, formerly a private in the Scots Greys, died in the Westminster Workhouse on the 2nd instant whose age is stated to have been 104 years. Two children died from the heat of the sun.

NOVEL MODE OF CURRYING LEATHER.—On Wednesday morning about 150 gentlemen connected with the leather trade assembled at the large establishment of Messrs. Smith, Patent, and Smith, Bermondsey, to witness an exposition of the new method of currying leather just patented by Mr. Gregg, an extensive currier, of Sheffield. The patentee gave a concise description of his system, by which the old course of fourteen processes has been reduced to seven, and the time required for completion from a fortnight to about two days. Mr. Gregg then put on his working dress, and, with the aid of two of his men, proceeded to give a practical illustration of every stage of his process, the principal feature of which is his new method of what is called "dry stuffing," or saturating with dubbing or other oleaginous matter while the skin is dry, instead of after soaking in water. Some very beautiful specimens were then exhibited, the whole of which had been completed in three days.

SIR MORTON PETO AND THE ELECTORS OF FINSBURY.—On Wednesday evening a complimentary dinner was given, at the Freemasons' Tavern, by the electors of Finsbury, to Sir Morton Peto, M.P., to celebrate his return for that borough. Mr. Roger Cunliffe was in the chair, supported by Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., Mr. Edwin James, M.P., Mr. Schneider, M.P., Mr. Herbert Ingram, M.P., Mr. Staniland, M.P., the Rev. W. Brock, Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, Mr. Tindal Atkinson, and about 200 of the most influential electors of the borough. After the usual loyal and patriotic toasts had been duly honoured, the chairman proposed the health of Sir Morton Peto. He drew an elaborate picture of the career of Sir Morton Peto, pointing out that the electors of the country ought to be thankful that men of his description were members of the House of Commons. He believed that he was worthy of the constituency, and that they had done themselves honour in selecting him as their representative.—Sir Morton Peto, who was received with great applause and the utmost cordiality, expressed his inability to give expression for the kindness which had been shown to him. He stated that he had been requested to offer himself as a candidate for Finsbury two or three years ago, and he was told that his candidature would be received by the borough with pleasure and satisfaction. He was not then in a position to avail himself of the offer which was made to him; but on a second occasion that a similar offer was made to him he felt himself to be in a position to accept so gratifying a testimony of the good opinion of so large and influential a constituency. He had resolved to do his duty to that constituency to the best of his ability if he should be elected; and he found that, although it was stated to him that however strong he might be in Islington he would fall in Clerkenwell, in this latter district he had as many true and active friends as in the other. After some further allusions to local topics Sir Morton Peto dwelt for a time on the fact that peace had been proclaimed in Europe, and expressed his belief that it was a subject of rejoicing whatever might be the terms on which it was concluded. Referring once more to his connection with the borough of Finsbury, he said that the first act of his political life was that of canvassing for Mr. Thomas Duncombe some 25 years ago, and he could not express his pleasure at finding himself the colleague of that hon. gentleman. He was quite sure that nothing would be wanting in his colleague and himself in doing their duty to their constituents, and he again expressed his deep gratitude for his having been chosen as the representative in Parliament of such a constituency, and his high sense of the compliment which had been paid to him in the celebration of that day.—Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, in very appropriate and eulogistic terms, gave the toast of "The House of Commons," coupling with it the name of Mr. Thomas Duncombe, who responded to the toast, saying that he did so only for himself, leaving it to other members of the House of Commons who were present to speak for themselves. Mr. Edwin James also spoke to the toast, and was followed by Mr. Herbert Ingram and other gentlemen. On the whole, the character of the celebration appeared to be such as to give the strongest proofs of the unanimity and good feeling which exist between the constituency of the borough and its representatives, and was calculated to promote and add to the confidence which mutually prevails among the representatives and the represented.

DINNER TO THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND SIR J. LAWRENCE.

A dinner was given on Wednesday evening by the Worshipful Company of Grocers at their Hall, on the occasion of presenting the Duke of Cambridge and Sir John Lawrence with the freedom of that ancient company. Mr. C. Hilhouse, the Master of the Company, presided, and was supported on his right hand by the Duke of Cambridge, and on his left by Sir John Lawrence.

CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF SLAVES.—A curious case, springing out of the connection of Englishmen with slavery practices, was tried in the courts of law on Saturday last. Some Englishmen had become members of a Brazilian Mining Company, whose operations, as most of those companies are, were carried on by slaves, who were purchased for that purpose. The company lately failed; proceedings were taken against the parties residing in this country, and the Lords Justices ordered their property both here and in Brazil to be sold for the liquidation of their debts. Their Brazilian property of course included the slaves in their mines, though there is no reason to suppose that that fact was present to the minds of the Lords Justices when they ordered the sale to be made. A contract was, however, entered into with a M. Santos, a native of Brazil, who bought the slaves; but whether the parties were seized with a qualm of conscience, or with a desire to cheat the purchaser, did not clearly appear; certain it was that the slaves were not delivered up, and the Brazilian brought his action against the Englishmen in our courts of law to compel a fulfilment of the contract. Various legal quibbles were relied on to prove that the case did not come within the meaning of the statutes prohibiting British subjects from engaging in the slave traffic, and making void all bargains they might enter into in which the element of slavery entered. The Judges held unanimously that this was a contract which the British law regarded as vicious throughout, and which it would not compel those under its jurisdiction to fulfil.

RURAL TRAM TO CITY MISSIONARIES.—On Wednesday Mr. and Mrs. T. Powell Buxton invited a few friends of the London City Mission to meet the missionaries of that body, 302 of whom were present, at their residence, Leytonstone, Essex. The missionaries went down by a special train, and included, within half a dozen or so, every missionary in the employment of this excellent society. On arriving at Leytonstone they were very cordially received by Mr. and Mrs. T. Powell Buxton, and for a considerable time perambulated the spacious grounds, and engaged in cricket and various other athletic sports. At one o'clock they assembled beneath a tent, which had been erected for the purpose, and partook of a very excellent dinner. After dinner the missionaries again dispersed over the grounds, and enjoyed themselves in various ways. While the missionaries were thus engaged the visitors partook of an elegant cold collation in the house, and at five o'clock they united with the missionaries in the tent, where tea had been provided. At six o'clock Mr. Buxton, on behalf of himself and lady, expressed to the missionaries and friends the pleasure which their presence had afforded, and addressed to them a few affectionate and appropriate observations, which were received with enthusiastic applause. The Rev. Canon Champneys next spoke in encouraging terms to the missionaries, and gave them some excellent counsel for the efficient prosecution of their arduous and important labours. The Rev. S. S. England followed with some practical observations, and expressed his cordial sympathy with the missionaries in their work. Mr. J. Macgregor addressed the meeting with much humour and force. The Doxology having been sung, the party returned to town, greatly delighted with the day's excursion.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief held a levee at the Horse Guards on Thursday.

The authorities at the Horse Guards have decided on establishing a new rifle practising-ground at Chatham, at an estimated cost of £17,000.

The war authorities have ordered the little useful pamphlet issued by the National Life-boat Institution, on the management of boats in heavy surfs and broken water, to be distributed in all the military libraries at home and abroad.

On Saturday last two officers of a regiment stationed in Dublin were hauled up and tried by court-martial for one of those witless, brainless, and filthy practical jokes which all had hoped had died out. Upon hearing the sentence of the Court—"that both be cashiered"—one of them betook himself to the river, and there, in continuation of his folly, drowned himself.

MILITIA REGIMENTS.—The Royal Carnarvon Militia are assembled for twenty-one days' training. The various regiments of Middlesex Militia have assembled during the present week for twenty-one days' training and exercise. The 4th Royal South Middlesex Regiment assembled at Hounslow; the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia at the head-quarters, Bethnal-green; the Edmonton Royal Middlesex Regiment of Rifles, at Barnet; the Royal East Middlesex Militia at the head-quarters, Hampstead; the Royal London Militia at their head-quarters, Artillery-ground, City-road. The 3rd Royal Surrey Regiment of Militia assembled on Monday morning at Kingston-upon-Thames, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Chaloner.

The 1st brigade of Garrison Artillery, equipped for infantry practice, and furnished with fifteen rounds of blank cartridge, and the 4th brigade of Field Artillery, furnished with an equal amount of ammunition for their guns, were on Monday assembled in marching order at eleven o'clock on the Artillery Parade, Woolwich, and were marched to the review-ground, and drawn up in contiguous quarter-distance columns, the infantry forming the centre, flanked on either side by the guns of the 4th brigade. Arrived about the centre of the common, a heavy fire of artillery was opened from a battery of guns stationed on the eminence at the rear of the Cadets' Academy, whereupon a rapid advance was ordered, and after a sharp conflict, in which various unsuccessful attempts were made to capture the enemy's position, they were ordered to retreat. The miniature battle occupied two hours. The troops were commanded by Major-General Sir Richard Dacres, K.C.B., Commandant, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Hopkins, C.B., Royal Marine Light Infantry; Major Reilly, A.D.C.; Brigade Major Shaw, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. Freeth; and other officers of the garrison.

SEAMEN'S BOUNTIES.—(From a Supplement to the *London Gazette*.) "At the Court of Buckingham Palace, the 8th day of July, 1859, present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council. Whereas her Majesty was graciously pleased, by her Royal proclamation bearing date the 30th day of April last, to promise and declare that the bounties of £10 for every able seaman, and £5 for every ordinary seaman, and £2 for every landsman, should be paid, in the manner therein directed, to every such able seaman, ordinary seaman, and landsman, not above the age of forty-five nor under the age of twenty years, who should enter themselves to serve in her Majesty's navy; and it being judged expedient for her Majesty's service that a gratuity should be granted to able seamen and ordinary seamen, who are not pensioners, now serving in her Majesty's fleet, her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, is pleased to order, and doth hereby order, that a gratuity equal to half the respective bounties mentioned in her Majesty's Royal proclamation, dated the 30th day of April last, shall be paid to all seamen above twenty years of age, not being pensioners, according to their several ratings, who have now at least five years to serve in her Majesty's navy, and have not received, nor are entitled to receive, any bounty under her Majesty's said proclamation, or under the order of her Majesty in Council of the 11th day of June last, relating to such proclamation; and her Majesty, by and with the advice aforesaid, is also pleased to order that one-half of the said respective bounties so mentioned in her Majesty's said proclamation shall be paid to all other seamen above twenty years of age who are not pensioners, according to their respective ratings, who have now less than five years to serve in her Majesty's navy, and who have not received, nor are entitled to receive, any bounty under her Majesty's said proclamation, or under the said order in Council of the 11th day of June last, relating to such proclamation, on condition of their engaging to serve in her Majesty's navy for five years, if so required, from the date of this present order of her Majesty in Council.—WM. L. BATHURST."

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION,
at 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 a.m.
	Barometer Corrected to 30 in.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 a.m.	Maximum read at 10 p.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
July	30.283	70.1	56.6	63	2	53.8	80.1	SSW.	93
"	30.192	69.4	57.5	68	5	55.7	79.0	SW. WSW.	133
"	30.204	68.1	56.4	68	3	56.4	78.0	NW. NNE.	121
"	30.220	67.7	55.2	66	5	55.3	77.9	N. ESE.	115
"	30.221	71.3	61.0	71	3	56.7	81.4	SSW. NW.	93
"	30.232	74.0	59.6	62	3	56.6	82.8	SSW. SSE.	113
"	30.127	79.1	59.4	53	0	54.5	89.2	SW. WSW.	143

GOVERNOR SEWARD, of New York, who has taken a distinguished part in the United States' Senate against slavery, and on other subjects, and who is expected to be a candidate at the next Presidential election, is employing the American legislative recess in visiting Europe.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

PEACE in Italy is the great news of the week. An armistice, a meeting of the two Emperors, and a treaty, were successively announced, and the eagles have ceased from the fray. A Confederated Italy, under the honorary presidency of the beloved Pope (deduct a trifle of love on account of Perugia); Lombardy given to King Victor Emmanuel; Venetia to remain Austrian, but to be part of the Confederacy; and smaller matters to be arranged—such are the heads of the Treaty of Villafranca. An enormous army, with all the munitions of war, has now to be brought back to France. Let us humbly hope that nothing that Prussia has done, or thought of doing, may have given offence to be atoned for; let us hope that there is nothing in the defensive armaments of England that can justify the Tuileries in ordering the Duke of Somerset *not* to build those extra ships. For the rest, it is, of course, matter of rejoicing that human beings are stopped from mutual slaughter. England, however, has no more to do with the peace than she had with the war, unless objectionable arrangements not at present announced be attempted under the treaty.

Parliament has been occupied with the Navy Estimates, on which a very satisfactory statement was made by Lord C. Paget. Our Navy is a powerful, and will be a splendid, one; but, of course, it must be paid for. Even Mr. Williams would not endeavour to obstruct the Estimates, believing that the country must have adequate defences. A warm discussion on a bill for permitting a Roman Catholic to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland has diversified the proceedings. It is curious to turn back to the debates, especially those in the House of Lords, at the time the Duke of Wellington carried the Catholic Emancipation Bill, and to read the solemn and fearful predictions of noble Lords that the nation would be irretrievably ruined, the whole power of Government being about to fall into the hands of the Irish priests. Thirty years later it is not by any means certain that even such a measure as this, which is perfectly just as well as harmless, will be carried against Protestant opposition. In the same way, and at an earlier date, old ladies of both sexes predicted the downfall of the Establishment from the repeal of the Test and Corporation Act, which excluded Dissenters from offices because they would not profanely take the Holy Sacrament according to forms they objected to. This very week the Dissenters are humbly asking not to be excluded from endowed schools where the founders have not expressed a desire to shut them out. The study of human prophecies may be, perhaps, as instructive an occupation as speculation upon higher ones.

About the next important question for the inhabitant of London at this moment is how he can get out of it, or at least can get during the hours of rest and sleep to a distance from the filthy and poisonous effluvia of the river. Dr. Letheby reports that the water is four times as much charged with foulness as it was in June, and the increase of abomination is likely to proceed. The injury which is being done to health is incalculable. The mere transit across one of the bridges, especially London-bridge (taken up at the busiest season, in accordance with the habits of the sapient authorities), causes nausea and absolute sickness to all but the very hardened. For the Legislature, planted on the very bank, we have not so much feeling, because if ever there was a case for moving here is one. A contemporary suggests Exeter Hall, with its two halls, and smoke-room opposite, and really there is no objection that we can see. To be sure the stench will shorten the Session—less than a month must surely see it out. But what is the public to do through a hot autumn?

Lord Redesdale professes great regret at the large amount of relief which is afforded by the Divorce Court, in spite of its being clogged up with work, and hindered by the difficulty of getting a full Court. Other Lords do not share this feeling, and an endeavour is being made to improve the working of the tribunal. It was well suggested that Lords Chelmsford and Cranworth, with their large retiring pensions, might assist Sir C. Cresswell; but at present the Act constituting the Court will not permit this. Why, however, the amending Act should not leave those noblemen at liberty to aid the Divorce Judge we cannot say. Among the divorces recently pronounced is one in which a nobleman (whom we do not name, because he is neither better nor worse than many of his order, and because he is connected with some to whom no one would willingly give pain) is the co-respondent; that is, the chief wrong-doer. Will the exposure make the slightest difference in his reception in society? Will noble husbands ask him to one dinner, or noble mothers to one ball, the fewer? If not, what is the value of noble Lord Redesdale's Pharisee-protests in behalf of morality?

The poison trial, to which so much attention was directed, came to a stoppage on the second day, owing to the illness of an unfortunate jurymen who had been taken for a walk by the side of the Thames, in the Temple Gardens. Dr. Smethurst will, therefore, be brought up again in about a month. He, not very wisely, objected to being tried by the Judge before whom he came, on the ground that the learned personage in question was a friend of Dr. Taylor, the analyst, whose evidence was to be used. The statement appeared to be incorrect, and the implied imputation was so unjust that public feeling resented it. No English Judge, we are rejoiced to say, can for a moment be accused of want of impartiality; and there are few men who, if charged with crime of which they know themselves innocent, would not sooner be tried by a single, calm, educated, acute judge than by a jury that can be bewildered or set blubbing by claptrap advocacy. We do not say that a guilty man would not be wiser in "chancing" a jury.

Said we not so? Our friend the great clock is in a mess again. The hands have been made a great deal too heavy for the works, and so have to be reconstructed. This blunder is laid upon the architect, who, we presume, desired to see a certain pattern which could not be managed with less metal; but we are not sure about this—we are only sure that there is another muddle. And, of course, the great bell is wrong too, which critics say has been so fastened and is so struck that nothing like the effective sound it might produce is got out of it. Truly the golden tower will be a memorial of many things, and it will take a long time to convince the present generation that the clock, if ever it should go, goes rightly; or that the bell, if ever it should strike, strikes the right time. We doubt whether lovers, or people who have to receive money, will ever trust to its punctuality in their appointments, whatsoever folks may do who are merely on errands of duty.

The Laureate being one of the high officers of State, it is not proper to mention here that he has issued a new volume of poems, "Idylls of the King," the King in question being the valiant Knight of the Round Table—or, as the poet all through the book persists in calling it, "the Table Round"—and Mr. T. W. Anson delighting, in old Darwin's popular words,

To peal proud Arthur's march from Fairy Land.

At Woolwich her Majesty's screw steam-frigate, *Galatea* is to be launched in August.

discretion, activity, and personal devotion on the part of their leaders, was beyond all praise.

Of the 1st corps-d'armée, the Italian regiment Wernhardt Infantry has been honourably mentioned for its gallantry in the detailed relation of the commander of the army to which it belongs. Of the cavalry, the Russian regiment King of Prussia ought to be lauded especially, for having with rare boldness attacked the Chasseurs d'Afrique, in spite of the most violent fire from the enemy's batteries. The gallant Russians succeeded in inflicting great loss upon the enemy and making many prisoners.

Our loss of officers in particular is very heavy, and in some divisions amounts to a fourth of their number. But the enemy, too, has suffered immensely, and particularly so during the storming of Cavriana and Solferino.

On no point did the enemy dare to molest our retreat in the least. In the centre the enemy did not penetrate beyond Cavriana, whilst on the two wings he had not been able to gain any ground.

On our side the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 11th, and a brigade of the 6th corps-d'armée took part in the battle. The enemy, according to the accounts given by prisoners, had under fire on his right wing five regiments of cavalry and the corps-d'armée of General Niel and M. Mahon. In his centre were posted the corps-d'armée of Canrobert and Baraguay d'Hilliers, together with the Guards. As the left wing was composed of the Piedmontese army, the whole force of the enemy took part in the engagement.

Unshattered, and in courageous expectation of a renewal of the strife, the Austrian army stands in the position assigned to it by its supreme Lord of War. Although, by numerical superiority of the enemy, and a concurrence of unfavourable circumstances, the palm of victory has been wrested from its hands once more, it nevertheless not only feels elated at the consciousness of having given repeated proofs of its gallantry and perseverance to a heughty aggressor, but is also proud to know that it has again inflicted severe losses upon the enemy, has essentially weakened his power, and thus contributed, at least indirectly, to the attainment of final success.

The *Austrian Correspondence* publishes an official account of the battle on the 24th of June, according to which the total number of the loss is as follows:—Killed: 91 officers, 2261 privates. Wounded: 4 generals, 485 officers, and 10,160 privates. Missing: 59 officers, 9229 privates. Of those missing are to be deducted nine corps, which have marched back to the different bodies to which they had belonged.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Tuesday evening a testimonial was presented to Mr. S. P. Robinson, at Manchester, for his distinguished services to the Free-trade and Reform party.

On the afternoon of Thursday week the first stone of a National School and teacher's residence was laid at East Mersea, in the Isle of Mersea, on the Essex coast.

THE CHELTENHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—The Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and now Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar-school, Southwark, has been elected to be Head Master of the above school.

The *Scotsman* reports that a serious fire occurred on Tuesday in the store at Devonshire, Tillicoultry, in connection with a mill belonging to Mr. Vickers, Devonshire. The wools and yarns in store, to the value of from £15,000 to £20,000, were totally destroyed.

FLOWER-SHOW AT ROCHDALE.—On Wednesday the second show for the season of the Rochdale Floral and Horticultural Society was held in the public hall. The attendance upon the whole was good. The fruit and vegetables attracted considerable attention.

On Monday afternoon a number of children were playing with lucifer-matches by the roadside at Bradshaw, near Bolton; and with them they set fire to the grass. The clothes of Mary Ann Smith, aged eleven years, caught fire; and, before assistance arrived, she was burned to death.

Last week it was proclaimed within the walls of the old Castle of Beaumaris that an Elsteddfod would be held there next year. The last Elsteddfod at Beaumaris was held in 1832, when the Queen (then Princess Victoria) was present with the Duchess of Kent, and distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

JURISPRUDENCE OF THE ISLE OF MAN.—There are three temporal courts in the Isle of Man for the recovery of civil debts—the Court of Chancery, and those of the Deemster and High Bailiff; the jurisdiction of the two former being unlimited, while that of the latter is confined to 40s. Manx, i.e., £1 14s. 3d. sterling.

RIOT IN KINSALE.—A riot took place on the evening of July 12, in Kinsale, between the Antrim Artillery and the people of the town. A body of over two hundred soldiers was dispatched from the Cork barracks at midnight, after a great deal of damage had been done to several houses, including the convent. The riot was suppressed. The Antrim Artillery were brought up to Cork next morning, some of them very badly wounded.

IN THE ISLE OF MAN two young ladies solicited a farmer for a subscription to a charity. He declined to give them any money, but proposed to the ladies that if they would drive home, in daylight, a pig to which he pointed, they might constitute it an addition to the funds of the society they collected for. Much against his expectations, the ladies thankfully accepted his kind offer, and started with their not very tractable companion for their destination, which they reached in triumph after a tedious journey of about two miles.

ARCHERY.—On Wednesday week and the following days the sixteenth meeting of the Grand National Archery Societies of England was held at Exeter—the prizes given amounted to £500. In connection with the meeting the Horticultural Society held their fête, when the bands of the Royal Artillery and the 94th Regiment attended, and played selections of music. On Wednesday and Friday evenings, the gentlemen amateurs of Exeter and Bath performed at the theatre; and on Thursday there was a grand ball at the public rooms, when the prizes were announced. It is intended to hold the next meeting at Bath.

FATAL FACTION FIGHT.—An inquest was held on Friday week at Dundonald, in the county of Galway, on the body of a shoemaker, named Dolan, who died from the effects of a beating received in a faction fight. It appeared in evidence that the "Knocktons and Costellos" were hereditary enemies; that they met at a public-house to fight; that they adjourned to the air for the purpose; and, whilst sticks and stones were plied with terrible effect, the shoemaker rushed in to have a blow at any one. Thus he came in for more than he was able to bear. His wife deposed to having come up just before her husband fell, and to seeing him receive two blows of a stick, each from two of four men who were engaged fighting. By the way, the deceased was a cripple. The jury found—"The opinion of the jury is that Thomas Dolan's death was caused by drink and a fall, as it is likely he lost his crutch by some means not known to the jury." Thus the jury ignored the blows, and attributed the death of Dolan to drink and a fall.

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM.—The foundation-stone of Queen's Hospital chapel was laid on Friday week by the founder of the charity, Mr. W. Sands Cox. The chair was taken by the Warden, the Rev. J. G. Cumming. The ceremony was witnessed by a large body of medical students in academic costume, and by a considerable number of friends of the charity, the platform and gallery erected being well filled with ladies and gentlemen. The foundation-stone of the right wing was laid seven weeks ago; it is now nearly roofed in, and the entire sum for its erection and completion has been deposited in the hands of the banker. The out-patient department will be open for the reception of patients in the course of three weeks. It was the foundation-stone of the left wing, intended to comprise a chapel, endowed by the late Dr. Warneford with £40 a year, in which the service of the Church of England will be performed, which was laid on Friday.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle arrived at Kingstown on Tuesday night by the special steamer *Prince Arthur*, from Holyhead. A considerable number of persons was present on the jetty and on the balcony of the railway station, and cheered his Excellency warmly as he came on shore and proceeded to the special train in waiting to convey him to town. On Wednesday the Earl of Carlisle was sworn in with the usual formalities, after which he was presented by the Corporation with an address, in reply to which he made the following satisfactory reference to the continuance of the office of Viceroy—"I retain the conviction with which I left your shores, that it would be most undesirable to discontinue or tamper with the office which is now my high honour for the second time to fill. Any efforts that I can make will be used in accordance with this opinion; but I do not apprehend that any designs are entertained in a contrary direction on the part of those in whose behalf I can speak."

LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A MECHANICS' INSTITUTION AT MARSDEN.—On Saturday last the corner-stone of a new building for the Marsden Mechanics' Institution was laid by Mr. J. B. Robinson, the president. The institution has been in existence since 1841, and has occupied inconvenient rooms, now much too small for its 180 members. It has, therefore, been resolved to erect an elegant building in the Italian style (from a design by Mr. John Hogg, architect, Halifax), fronting Peel-street and the turnpike road from the Market Place. The cost will be about £2000, and £1400 has been already promised. Building operations were commenced a few weeks ago, and it is expected that it will be completed and opened before the end of the year. The ceremony having been concluded, the company marched in procession to the New Mill at Bank Bottom, which had been kindly placed at the service of the committee by the owners, Messrs. B. Sykes and Sons. There tea was provided at five long tables, in a pleasant field bounded by a stream and a shady row of trees on one side, and overlooking on the other by a high hill. About 2500 partook of tea, after which a soiree was held in a large room at the mill.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from page 65.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CHURCH-RATE ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. DILLWYN, in the absence of Sir J. Trevelyan, moved the second reading of the Church-rate Abolition Bill.

Mr. DU CANE opposed the bill, which he characterised as an act of spoliation, and regarded as the first step towards accomplishing the downfall of the Establishment. He moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

The amendment was seconded by Lord R. MONTAGU.

Mr. BAILEY, as a dissenter, disclaimed all hostility to the Establishment, but contended that every church ought to depend exclusively upon the support of its own members.

Mr. ADDERLEY argued in favour of maintaining the church rate, upon the ground that the impost constituted a common-law obligation on the parishioners. The present bill, he observed, by absolutely extinguishing the church rate, deprived those parishes where the rate has always been voluntarily granted of their rightful liberties.

Mr. MILLER believed that the churches would be more carefully attended to if they were entirely maintained and repaired by voluntary contributions, and cited many instances to substantiate that conclusion.

Mr. PACKER opposed the bill, which was supported by Mr. STANILAND.

Mr. HENNESSY, as a Roman Catholic, was opposed to dissent, and objected to the voluntary principle. He supported the amendment.

The HOME SECRETARY referred to statistical returns, which showed that the amount actually required for the repair of the church fabrics barely amounted to a rate of one penny in the pound per annum on the mass of assessable property. He then reviewed the various propositions offered for replacing the present system, acknowledging his own preference of a voluntary church rate, which plan, however, he had vainly endeavoured to carry through Parliament. If, however, the present tax were wholly discontinued, he felt assured that no diminution would be experienced in the fund available for the sustentation of ecclesiastical fabrics. District churches, he observed, which depended solely on voluntary contributions, were not less carefully preserved than the parochial churches for whose use a rate could be levied. Apprehending no serious danger from the abolition of the church rate, he was, therefore, ready to vote for the second reading of the bill, but suggested that, in committee, it might be found possible to introduce clauses organising a parochial system under which provision could be made for any deficiency in the funds voluntarily subscribed for the purpose in view.

Lord J. MANNERS eulogised the bill recently brought forward by Mr. Walpole, and which he regarded as a liberal compromise.

Lord FERMOY controverted the assertion that the present measure was calculated to weaken or injure the Established Church.

Mr. H. DRAWMOND insisted that the primary object of the bill was to undermine the Establishment. None but hypocrites, he declared, could deny that fact for a moment.

Lord PALMERSTON acknowledged that he had never voted for bills of similar tenor to that before the House. He acknowledged, also, that his private opinion upon the subject of church rates had undergone no change. But public opinion had been expressed so often and so strongly in favour of the bill both in and out of Parliament that he felt compelled to surrender his individual prepossessions, and was accordingly willing to vote for the second reading. He trusted that, when the measure came before the Committee, some means would be devised to ensure a provision for the due maintenance of the Church fabrics which were thus denuded of their legally-provided funds.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked upon the sudden change which had passed over the Government in their views of this measure. He contended that, as by their own admission a succedaneum for the church rate was necessary, it was their duty to have inserted such a substitute before assenting to the principle of the present measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL signified his adherence to the bill entirely on the ground that public opinion had been so strongly pronounced in its favour. They were, he believed, more likely to maintain the efficiency of the Church, and to preserve its hold on the affections of the community, by abrogating rather than by perpetuating the compulsory impost hitherto levied for its support.

The House then divided:—For the second reading, 263; for the amendment, 193.

The bill was then read a second time.

SETTLED ESTATES ACT OF 1856.—Mr. WHITESIDE obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Settled Estates Act of 1856. The bill was brought in and read a first time.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.—In reply to a question from the Earl of Carnarvon, the Duke of NEWCASTLE said it was not intended to recommend the renewal of the license of the Hudson's Bay Company for any term. It would, however, be necessary to pass a bill for the prevention of disputes between the whites and the Indians; and a bill having that object in view would be shortly introduced into the House of Commons. Government would also lay down rules for regulating the trade, so as to prevent those excesses which had proved so prejudicial to the native tribes. He was not prepared to propose colonisation, although he thought that every possible facility should be given to those who wished to settle there. He was also opposed to giving subsidies to railways, although he considered some of those schemes far from visionary.

ARMING MERCHANT VESSELS.—The Earl of ARLWICK asked whether the Government had considered it expedient to enter into arrangements with the owners of steam-vessels, other than those which carry the mails, for the purpose of rendering them capable of carrying armaments of heavy guns if required?—The Duke of SOMERSET said it had been under the consideration of the Government, and it appeared from the report of a committee of naval officers that of 1200 vessels not more than twelve could be made available for warlike purposes, and even these must be of a defensive character. They had in a few instances made such arrangements with shipowners, but it was not intended again to do so.—After a few remarks from the Earl of HARDWICK the subject dropped, and their Lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

LONDON CORPORATION BILL.—In reply to a question from Sir J. Shelley, Sir G. O. LEWIS said he was anxious to proceed with the London Corporation Bill this Session, and had hoped it would not have given rise to much opposition. He feared he was mistaken in this respect, and was anxious to find an early day upon which to take the second reading.

THE BUDGET.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to a question from Mr. Horsfall, said that if they could get through the Army and Navy Estimates on Friday night, he would bring forward his financial statement on Monday night.

ORGANISATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.—On the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of Supply, Mr. H. BAILEY called attention to the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the organisation of the Indian Army, and asked if the Government intended to bring the matter under consideration during the present Session?—Sir C. WOOD said the question was one of great importance, and the attention of the Government was earnestly directed towards it.—After a short discussion, Lord STANLEY said it was impossible thus incidentally to discuss the reorganisation of the Indian Army; but he was quite prepared to say that a certain and large proportion of the Indian Army must be a local force.—After a short conversation the matter dropped.

DOVER MAIL CONTRACTS.—Mr. RICH drew attention to the Dover Mail Steam Packet contract, and hoped no vote would be taken upon it until the House should have before it the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into steam-packet contracts.—After a brief discussion, in the course of which it was elicited that none of these contracts are valid and binding until sanctioned by a vote of the House of Commons, Mr. WHITBREAD intimated that the votes relating to these contracts will not be immediately pressed.

SUPPLY.—The House then went into Committee of Supply, and the remainder of the evening was chiefly occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

[The following abstract of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament on Friday, July 8, appeared in our second edition last week.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE said he could not bring forward the motion of which he had given notice relative to the affairs of Italy, in consequence of the armistice entered into between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria.

Some routine business was transacted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

Colonel Kingscote took the oaths and his seat on his re-election for West Gloucestershire.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—In reply to a question from Mr. T. Duncombe, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would make his financial statement as soon as the Army and Navy Estimates should be gone through.

THE BALLOT.—Mr. H. BERKELEY intimated that he will not bring forward the question of the ballot during the present Session. He will do so, however, early next year.

THE ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.—In reply to a question from Mr. Walpole, Lord J. RUSSELL said that, beyond the statement in the *Monitor*, he had no intelligence of the armistice in Italy.

In reply to some questions from other honourable members, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR IRELAND said it was not intended to bring in a bill to regulate the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland during the present Session. It was not intended this Session to propose any modification of the Roman Catholic oaths, but next Session the question would be brought under consideration.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CLERGYMEN.—Mr. A. STEWART called the attention of the House to the facilities by which a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal

communion may, by a private bill, obtain admission into the Church of England, even though he may have countenanced what have been condemned by his own Church as dangerous error; and wished to know from the First Lord of the Treasury whether he considered a remedy should be devised, either by a public enactment or regulations regarding private bills of so unusual a nature.—Lord PALMERSTON said that a bill was to come before the House on Monday, when the question would be more conveniently discussed.

SUPPLY.—NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, Lord C. PAGET brought forward the Navy Estimates, and the following passage from his statement will be read with interest:—"We had in commission no less than twenty-six sail of the line, twelve in the Channel and fourteen in the Mediterranean; sixteen frigates, thirteen in the Channel and three in the Mediterranean; and fifty-one corvettes and smaller vessels, thirty-two in the Channel and nineteen in the Mediterranean; making, with gun-boats, a total of one hundred and six ships in commission. This constituted our first line of national defence. The second line consisted of nine block-ships, manned by coast-guardsmen; and we had a third reserve, consisting of 8400 coast-guardsmen, who were well-trained seamen. They had besides the coast volunteers, and by means of those sources they could find men for twelve line-of-battle ships. Independent of all these we had ten sail of the line just completed. We should have three others in autumn, together with one under repair, making a total of fourteen. There were also ten under construction. In short, there were fifty-five sail of the line under construction, of which fifty would be aloft before the close of the financial year. To these were to be added thirty-seven frigates and one hundred and forty corvettes and smaller vessels. In addition to all this there were, if the necessity should occur, the commercial dockyards to fall back upon."

The remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of the Estimates.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and four codicils of the Most Noble Francis Godolphin D'Arcy, Duke of Leeds, Marquis of Carmarthen, Earl of Danby, Viscount Latimer, Baron Conyers, Viscount Osborne, were proved in London on the 1st of July by the executors and trustees, the Right Hon. Thomas Baron Lovat, the Right Hon. Lord John Scott, Mark Millbank, Esq., and the Rev. George Townshend Hudson (his Grace's cousin). To each of them he has left a legacy of £1000. The personal estate in the United Kingdom was sworn under £70,000. His Grace has bequeathed to the Duchess an immediate legacy of £5000, an annuity of £6000 charged on the estates, and a further annuity of £1500 from the revenues of the Post Office; and the mansion and grounds of Hornby Castle, with the furniture and effects there, and carriages and horses. To his niece, the Hon. Marcia Lane Fox, he has left a sum of £30,000. There are many liberal bequests; also several specific bequests of rifles and pistols, of deer's heads, skulls, horns, stuffed hawks, and other preserved birds and game from his collection; to each of his servants a year's wages. He has devised his freehold estates to Lord Godolphin, now the eighth Duke of Leeds, subject to annuities and other charges upon the will, appointing his Duchess the residuary legatee. The will and two of the codicils were dated in August, 1849, and the third and fourth codicils March 7 and May 8, 1859; and his Grace died on the 4th of May, leaving no issue.

The Honourable Barrington Pellet, Major of the Rifle Brigade, who died at Lucknow, in the East Indies, on the 6th of December, 1858, formerly residing at Richmond-hill, Surrey, had made his will when in England, dated the 20th of April, 1854, and thereby bequeathed to his mother, the Viscountess Exmouth, the whole of his property, and appointed her sole executrix. The personality was sworn under £6000.

The will of Dowager Lady Ricketts, late of the Elms, Cheltenham, was proved by her two sons, Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, Bart., and Saint Vincent William Ricketts, the joint executors. Her Ladyship has left to her three daughters her jewels, trinkets, and ornaments, together with her work-boxes, music, and similar articles; and to her eldest son bequeaths all the furniture, plate, linen, and household effects, and has left £2000 in trust for the eldest son of her deceased son, Simpson Hicks Ricketts, but, should he not attain twenty-one, then to the younger grandson, his brother; the rest and residue of the property to be divided amongst her said sons and daughters.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

The Bishop of London intends preaching at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on the afternoon of Sunday next (to-morrow) in aid of the funds of the National Society.

On the 6th instant a church, dedicated to St. Matthew, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London at Wivesley, in the parish of Hillingdon.

The new Church of St. Jude, Englefield-green, in the parish of Egham, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester on Monday week. It is in the Decorated style, and intended to seat 400 people.

At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council, on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Crawford was elected to the Chair of Divinity in the Edinburgh University.

The Bishop of Manchester has suspended a clergyman from officiating for one month for solemnising a marriage between two parties, the bans of marriage not having been duly published in the church of the place in which one of them resided.

The Rev. Temple Frere, M.A., Canon of the Abbey Church, Westminster, died on Friday week, at his rectory of Roydon, near Diss, Norfolk, at the age of eighty. The great bell of the abbey tolled at intervals during the whole of Saturday.

The Bishop of London, on Monday, performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church in the populous neighbourhood of Agar Town. His Lordship preached a sermon in the temporary church to a crowded congregation, who listened most attentively. The parochial children and the children from other schools were present, and sang some hymns. The new church will contain about 1000 persons, and the erection of it will cost about £2000.

TESTAMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—On Wednesday week a richly-chased silver epergne was presented to the Rev. Dr. Emerton, of Hanwell College, Middlesex, by the inhabitants of Ealing, "as a mark of esteem and gratitude for his strenuous exertions on behalf of the Rev. William Lambert, the late Incumbent of Christ Church, Ealing, for his zealous and gratuitous co-operation for upwards of three years in the public services of the Church, and more especially for his unremitting efforts to promote the peace and welfare of the district of Christ Church during the period it was under his sole charge."—A testimonial, consisting of a silver salver, was presented to the Rev. H. J. Balcher, by the congregation of St. James-the-Less, Victoria Park, as a token of their respect and esteem for the very efficient manner in which he has discharged his several duties as Curate of the district.—On the Eve of St. John the Baptist a testimonial was presented to the Rev. W. E. Burdett, late Curate of Caldicot, in the church porch, after he had said evening prayers for the last time before his departure.—The Rev. Albert Alston, M.A., Curate of All Saints', St. John's-wood, was on Wednesday week presented with a handsome testimonial of books as a mark of gratitude for his labours in conducting a series of week-day services, or lectures, intended especially for the working classes and domestic servants.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. H. L. Blossie, Vicar of Newcastle, Glamorganshire, to be Archdeacon and Canon of Llandaff; Rev. C. S. Bird, Vicar of Gainsborough, to be Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral; Rev. H. H. Madden, Rector of Templemore, to be Chancellor of Cashel. Rectories: Rev. R. L. Adams to Shere, Surrey; Rev. G. C. T. Barlow to Stammer, Sussex; Rev. W. Brewster to Llandysilio, Montgomeryshire; Rev. H. Gardiner to Catton, Yorkshire; Rev. W. Greenham to Harley, Shropshire; Rev. E. Lawson to Bothal, Northumberland; Rev. C. Lloyd to Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks; Rev. J. O. McCarrother to Nuthurst, Sussex; Rev. E. R. Theed to Sampford Courtenay, Devon. Vicarages: Rev. J. B. Ansted to London, Staffordshire; Rev. J. Baines to Little Marlow; Rev. H. P. Dawes to Asheldham, Essex; Rev. G. Hustler to Sillingfleet, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Majendie to Cocking, Sussex; Rev. W. J. Peacocke to Upton, Notts. Incumbency: Rev. W. Dalton, Vicar of St. Paul's, Wolverhampton, to the newly-consecrated Church of St. Phillip, Lower Penn, near Wolverhampton. Chaplaincies: Very Rev. D. Bagot, Dean of Dromore, to be Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Rev. G. Bateman to the Uppingham Union, Rutland; Rev. V. Blake to the Duke of Leeds; Rev. W. M. Brady, Vicar of Clonfert, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Rev. J. R. Byrne to St. John the Evangelist, Haverstock-hill, Hampstead; Rev. E. T. Hubbard to the Bengal Presidency; Rev. G. C. Rowden to the Royal Society of Musicians; Rev. T. Tomlinson to Pleasant's Asylum, Dublin. Perpetual Curacy: Rev. W. P. Rigge to Peak Forest, Derbyshire. Curacies: Rev. J. S. Baird to Almondsbury, Bristol; Rev. J. Bird to St. Mary's, Hull; Rev. E. Bishop to Blakeney, Norfolk; Rev. F. S. Clark to St. Margaret's, Ipswich, Suffolk; Rev. H. J. Clarke to South Hackney, Middlesex; Rev. J. R. Dolling to Saxlingham and Sharnington, Norfolk; Rev. J. Furnival to Christ Church, Savernake, Wilts; Rev. J. W. Gedge to Trinity Church, Cheltenham; Rev. E. I. Gregory to All Saints', South Lynn, Norfolk; Rev. A. P. Holmes to St. Nicholas, Great Yarmouth; Rev. A. A. Jenkins to Barrook, Northamptonshire; Rev. G. L. Kenyon to Lesbury, Northumberland; Rev. J. W. T. Lee, to Alington, Devon; Rev. A. S. Littlewood to Drweston and Bryanston, Dorset; Rev. C. J. Martyn to Palgrave, Suffolk; Rev. J. Oakley to St. James's, Westminster; Rev. D. Ross to St. John the Baptist, South Hackney; Rev. W. B. Sprague to Luton, Beds; Rev. J. Tata to Aylsham, Norfolk; Rev. E. V. Williams to St. James's, Hympstead-road. Rev. L. S. Orde to be Minister of St. Paul's, Edinburgh; Rev. J. E. Simpson to be Afternoon Lecturer of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle; Rev. C. J. Robinson, Curate of Hatfield, to be Assistant Government Inspector of Schools.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

WE are more in need now of turning "Napier's Bones"—not Sir Charles or Sir Williams's—to account than of turning to any posthumous honour the bones of William Harvey, the great Englishman who discovered the circulation of the blood. It suited the fancy, or rather the last dying wish, of that great physician to be buried with his own blood, with his own kindred. In the north of Essex, bordering upon Suffolk, happily remain, by his own request, and with his own kindred—with his brother Eliab, and with all who loved him—all that is mortal of William Harvey. This ague-covered Essex is rich in the interments of great men. We do not over-much love the county, swarming, as it is, more than any other county of its population, with historical associations; but in Essex—Eastern-County-swept Essex—rest the remains of Locke the great philosopher, Ray the great naturalist, and Harvey the great physician. Let us be content with taking Pharaoh to a museum; let us not adopt the French notion of making a Pantheon of our great men. "Where I die," said one of the wisest of our men, "there let me be buried, and there remain." That dear delicious gossip John Aubrey helped to carry Harvey to his grave; and where Aubrey assisted in Harvey's "*Hic jacet*," there let Harvey lie.

Aged men and Hallam-like medieval antiquaries read with regret that we are to have this season the last words of all from Vauxhall-late Spring-gardens, and that "We are seven" will finally send the Vauxhall of Pepps, and Addison, and Walpole into bricks and mortar and suburban villas. Shades of Tyers and Simpson, will ye not haunt the grounds dedicated to Handel and Roubiliac, and the age of hoops and white powder?

This Big-Ben clock of ours at Westminster Palace will not move its hands; the inwards will not move the outwards. What has Mr. Dent been about? above all, what has Mr. Airey, of the Greenwich Observatory, been about? Sir Charles Barry will have a clock-tower. There was a clock-tower in Old Palace-yard in Plantagenet times; and we must have a clock. "Never mind the clock," cries Sir C. Barry; "Never mind the tower," say Professor Airey and Mr. Dent. And with what result? With no result at all. The ghosts of Tompion, Quare, Graham, Mudge, and Murray, of Cornhill, must shriek at such rumoured bad management. We might parody Pope:—

As clocks to weight their nimble motion owe,
The wheels above urged by the load below.

But we won't.

Lady Morgan's effects, from carpets and enamels to little legacies given to Lady Caroline Lamb by Lord Byron, and bequeathed or given to the "painted Sydney" by "Lady Caroline" herself, are about to come to the hammer. The sales take place this month, on "Sydney Lady Morgan's premises." We shall be there.

One bucket up and the other down. We lose Vauxhall; but Brompton or New Kensington, as it is called by countesses and cabmen, is about to revert to a garden. That rich Adam-and-Eve, London-and-Wise, London-and-Paxton soil, lying south of Hyde Park, has been dedicated to nursery gardens for the last three hundred years. There was a fear that it was to be built over. Those cruel Commissioners of 1851 were, it is said, defeated of having a National Gallery there, about to convert it into squares, crescents, ovals, and polygons. This has been upset; and we are now, thanks to the Prince Consort (speaking both for her Majesty and himself), to have a Winter Garden, where birds will chirrup and flowers bloom as if, like Sir Philip Sidney's "Shepherd Boy," they never would grow old.

The site of the house in which Dr. Johnson lived and died, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, has been bought, by the Stationers' Company of London, of Mr. Bensley the printer; and the Stationers, having got rid of their Almanacks, and not ungrateful for many money services received from literature, are about to erect a school for booksellers on the site of Johnson's house. It is most devoutly to be hoped that the craft of Paternoster-row and Amen-corner will be improved by this school—to the degree, at least, that the Civil Service of the Crown has been improved by the examination of the Civil Service Commissioners.

The city of London is to be reformed this Session by the House of Commons. Gog shakes like a turtle; and Magog shakes like a Cornhill jill just put upon the table.

We told the story the other week of a portrait-painter in trouble. This week's news supplies another instance. A public-house landlady sits for her portrait; of course in her very best, with all her jewellery. The Vandyck of the village is painstaking, and running up a score. He sets his palette, and adjusts the position of the landlady. He throws additional beauty into a speaking likeness. The husband is pleased, the sinner is pleased; but something remains to be done. The gold chain must be taken off to be painted with Pre-Raphaelitic accuracy; this done, there was no need for a further sitting. The gold chain is taken off. The links were Aldermanic; and the painter does not paint the chain, but bolts with it.

What the late Mr. John Wilson Croker was afraid to print, and at times nearly afraid to show (for Croker could blush), the public has now—thanks, we believe, to Lady Londonderry—the privilege of reading and, if necessary, of blushing at. Who has not read of the Court of Queen Caroline—the Caroline of the Second of Mr. Thackeray's Georges, not the Fourth—the woman, the Princess, the Queen, who was surrounded with so many beautiful and witty Maids of Honour—maids who wrote as they thought, and spelt as they thought proper? Mr. Croker had, through Lord Castlereagh, a bundle of real Maids-of-Honour letters, addressed to the Mistress Howard of King George II., of Lord Peterborough, of Pope, and Swift. These are now in the British Museum—partly through the instrumentality of ourselves—and should be read by those who read history through the real lights of history.

Sylvanus Urban has rushed to the rescue of the Royal Academy. The Society of Antiquaries gave up Guy Faux and King Charles the Martyr; but Sylvanus of St. John's Gate will not give up the Royal Academy of Arts in London. Mr. Urban has a long article this month touching the Academy; it is evidently written by a person not devoid of information, and should be read. But the writer wholly mistakes the story of John Martin and the Academy, and wholly omits to tell the story of George Clint—that exquisite Zoffany and painter, and man, more than fitted for the Royal Academy.

The trustees of the National Portrait Gallery had the good sense to secure, the other day, the portrait of Garrick belonging to the late Sir Richard Sullivan. It was sold as by Romney; it is by Pine, and was engraved as by Pine when David was young and famous.

If Albert Smith can keep China up, Messrs. Christie and Manson can knock down Sevres at prices—Heaven save us!—that we shudder to think of. A few days ago three vases of Sevres—fit in size for a chimney-piece at Clapham or Tooting—were knocked down to happy purchasers for a trifle under fifteen hundred pounds. Chelsea, surely, will soon have a turn!

It is a source of regret among authors that Mr. Disraeli during his Chancellorship of the Exchequer neglected the opportunity he possessed of doing something for English literature. When Charles Montagu was Chancellor of the Exchequer he gave us Rymers Fodera.

The ghost of General Phipps must rejoice in the money-market sanction which a most thinking posterity has just given to his judgment in the fine arts. What the tall, gallant, well-advised, and yet self-thinking old General gave some one thousand pounds for has brought nearly ten thousand pounds. Ghosts of Phipps and Seguer, rejoice heartily in this full appreciation of your prophetic taste! To buy and sell at Phipps's prices would delight the heart of the sternest member of the committee of the late Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW AT WARWICK.

By some good luck the fearful heat which raged in London did not reach "The Lammes Meadows," and the great agricultural festival was held there under, comparatively speaking, a cool and genial sky. Farmers all approved of the change of time, and, as we saw the golden harvests, with the sickle in them already, we felt that this year at least the show had been held not one day too soon. The shrine of "the Dun Cow," whose glories have been preserved so long in connection with Guy Earl of Warwick, had ample homage paid it, as out of the 1159 entries (of which perhaps 1060 came) there were no less than 320 cattle for the general and 55 for the special prizes. On the whole it has been a successful show, and 600 more visitors attended the five-shilling private view. The implement-yard was quite like a high-art fair, and both the extent of ground occupied and the arrangements seemed to far outstrip the efforts of previous years. The great brick-making machine; the atmospheric hammer worked by one of Messrs. Tuxford of Boston's beautiful portable engines, whose fellows, of all power and sizes, were drawn out in array, headed by the prize-winning one at Chester; Messrs. Mapplebeck and Lowe's chain-harrows (which were laughed at a few years since and now won a prize), among those beautiful corn-measures, churns, weighing-machines, &c., which made their stall almost an epitome in minor agricultural articles of the whole show; the thatching-machine; a prize field-gate, invented by Mr. Torr, of Aylesby; and a rough but universal genius of a thing, which, by the aid of a treadle and certain wedges, could saw or chop, or in fact perform almost any function in a farmyard, were what most took our fancy as we searched for some new thing.

The stock judges must have set very early to their work, as, in spite of the little delay occasioned by putting up the winning labels, the public got into the yard as nearly as possible at two. In fact, now that this point is conceded, it only remains to affix the C. and H.C. degrees to the animals, so that the spectators may know exactly what the judges have been doing, and have full value for their five shillings and full scope for comment. The aged bull class was not by any means a great one. Statesman did not appear, Prince Imperial was quite below the mark, and Marc Antony, who was second last year, looked as if he had been sadly neglected since his owner's death. The winner, Radford, came from Staffordshire, and was a good bull, though not up to the standard of what we have seen. Marmaduke, which has been sold for 500 gs. and 350 gs. within rather more than two years, was second; but feeding for show had made him patchy behind and coarse on the hips, which destroyed the effect of those undeniable crops. Had he come out, as he did at the Cobham sale, in a perfectly natural state, we doubt whether he could have been beaten. Colonel Towneley came brilliantly to the fore with Royal Butterfly in the yearling bulls, and those who defeat him next year must be good indeed. Mr. Joseph Culshaw's powers as a bull-trainer never showed better, as his fat was as level as possible in every part, under a most beautiful coat; and he was by no means unduly forced. In his head he a good deal resembles Master Butterfly, and, whether we look at him as a whole, or especially admire his beautifully-packed quarter, he is a bull of which Towneley Park may well be proud. He had just two months the advantage in age over Prince Talleyrand, by Prince of Warlaby, and the first calf of La Valliere, which forms, along with Leila and Lizzy, part of Captain Spencer's rapidly-rising herd. The bull-calf class was appropriately won by Prince of Warwick, from Nottinghamshire, a small but very beautifully-formed and neat bull. Mr. Stratton was second with a very compact Magician, with an especially nice head and good quality, but decidedly, as a whole, inferior to his victor. The most stylish calf of the lot was Prince Imperial, which had just been sold for 300 gs. to Mr. Wells, of Redleaf, Kent, by his breeder, Mr. Douglas, of Athelstaneford. Its only fault is a slight uprightness in the horns, and, with a little more preparation, it will be very hard to get rid of at shows. In the cow class Matchless IV., which was second to Mr. Booth's Nectarine Blossom last year, won very cleverly. She is rather a small but beautifully neat dark roan, level, and with very light offal, and we have seldom been so pleased with any cow as with her when we stood at her head and looked over that beautifully symmetrical back and shoulders. Rosette, which won the 120-guinea cup as the best of the yard at the last Dublin Show, was second to her, and, compact as she was, there was a scoopiness behind, over the steaks, which beat her; and the judges did not see enough signs of milk. Volga, which came third, was a cow from Scotland, which had her calf at her side, and we thought her very patchy and common.

This last decision puzzled many people; but the fact of Queen of the Isles being, as we were informed, left without even a commendation in the two-year-old heifer class created quite a sensation and something more. In fact, it was rumoured in the yard that the judges had hardly condescended to look at her; and disposing of a heifer of such brilliant size and wealth in that summary style went a long way towards destroying all faith in their decisions. Colonel Towneley was first and third with two very good ones, Fidelity and Pearl, both of which beat their companion, Diadem, which was second to Queen of the Isles at Chester last year; but the serious objection, in all the spectators' mind, was to Daisy, which was placed second, and really had a head which, from its stunted horns, was absolutely painful to look at. Judging from that point, it might have been crossed up from a Poll Angus; and yet it was for her that Queen of the Isles, which, with the exception of not being quite so nice about the rumps, has "gone on" splendidly since last year, and Lady of Athelstaneford, were passed over. Moss Rose did not look up to the mark, and she was quite amiss two months ago, which accounts for it; and Elegance was wonderfully good, except in the steak region. In the yearling heifer class the unhappy judges had the yard against them again, as no one could understand why Maid of Athelstaneford had to bow to the winner, Faith. The latter is a good heifer, but has not the remarkable class of the Maid, which, although not exactly very stylish, shows a depth of beautifully-handling flesh, packed with an evenness which, we believe, has never been excelled. A look at her is enough to show that, in clever hands, forcing is not a fault. The Royal Agricultural College sent two into this class, and it would have been more to their credit if they had left Ella at home.

Mr. Hill beat his county rival, Lord Berwick, with his beautiful deep-breasted Claret in the aged Hereford bull class. His Royal Highness Prince Albert also kept up his Hereford charter with his yearling bull calf Maximus, which would have been disqualified if he had been ten days older; a genuine Herefordshire dweller triumphed over Lord Berwick (who was also second in the two-year-old heifer class) for the best Hereford cow in milk; and Mr. Quartley held his own, best among the juicy little Devons with the Prince Consort, and Messrs. Farthing, Hole, Turner, Merson, and Mildon, &c., sharing the honours. The Leicester show was also very good, and Mr. Sanday had five out of the eight prizes, and Mr. Fawcett two; Mr. Barford's rams, "with their jackets off," as the veteran said, "to show the naked truth and not clipped into form," looking very antique by their side.

The Southdown decisions created immense interest. As in the shearling class, it was big with the fate of Mr. Jones Webb, who reappeared with ten, while the Duke of Richmond and Mr. Rigden each sent four, Lord Walsingham five, Mr. Overman two, and Mr. Lugar none. However, the great Babraham breeder (whose fifty-four tups averaged £25 9s. 10d. last week) had to be content with second and third prizes, and the Duke of Richmond beat him fairly on the score of elegance for the head prize. His Grace has bred almost entirely from the Babraham flock, and on one occasion he bid him one hundred guineas for a mere ram lamb, Clumber; and hired Old Duke for a season at 170gs. Mr. Webb only showed in this class, as he does not care to force his tups for show after they are shearlings; and hence, while the Duke of Richmond was first and second for the rams of any other age, and his neighbour Mr. Rigden third, their places were exactly the converse of the above in the pens of shearling ewes. The pigs, both large and small, were first-rate throughout, but one of the former had to call in the butcher's aid very early in the day. Mr. Watson, of Cumberland, was great, as usual, with his small breed; but his Well, Done, and Us had to bow before the Prince Consort's Betty, Favourite, and Susan. The carthorses, as a class, seemed lighter and more active than usual, and the monster of the yard was Young Noble. Suffolk got a large share of prizes, as usual, for its chestnuts; and perhaps Mr. Holland's horse, which won the two-year-old Agricultural Stallion Prize, took our fancy as much as anything. The blood sires

were a feeble lot, both in point of quantity and quality; but the hunting mares showed an immense advance over last year; and the special prizes brought some good class-hunters out, although we think that the judges looked at them more from a coaching than a jumping point of view. The eye of a breeder of hunters, a good man to bounds, or a dealer, is what is wanted, if this part of the show is to prosper. The company lingered late in the yard, and seemed amazingly delighted with seeing the stallions file out at six, while others strolled round the yard, and watched the careful preparations of sheeting up of the cattle for the night. If triumphal arches, banners, and flowers could make a town lively, Warwick was so to perfection. They had also "The Talking Fish," with a certificate as to its powers of speech from Punch; Pico, flower-shows, trips to Kenilworth, and we know not what beside; and, in fact, the midland counties has never held such holiday before.

MUSIC.

THERE is little musical intelligence this week. At COVENT GARDEN, Mercadante's opera "*Il Giuramento*" was produced on Saturday last. This piece, it will be remembered, was performed a few weeks ago at Drury Lane, and proved a failure. Its reception at Covent Garden was a little more favourable, but by no means such as could be called a success. Indeed, we cannot see how anything like success could have been expected. The character of the composer and his works—this one in particular—is well known. It was brought out at two different times at Her Majesty's Theatre, and failed entirely, the causes of its failure being the absurdity of the drama and the insipidity of the music. After these trials there was no use in making any further attempts to keep it and its author from sinking into oblivion.

At DRURY LANE the only noticeable occurrence has been the performance of "*La Zingara*" ("*The Bohemian Girl*"), for the benefit of Mr. Balfe, whose daughter appeared in the character of *Artine*. Miss Balfe acted and sang charmingly, and was enthusiastically encored in her principal air. The house was crowded to the doors; and Balfe was called for and loudly cheered at the end of the performance.

The concerts are nearly over for this season. The sixth and last concert of the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY took place on Monday evening. It was of surpassing excellence, as will appear from the following programme:—

PART I.			
Sinfonia in E flat	..	..	Mozart.
Cavatina, "Forgette in st bel giorno," Sig. Belletti (Mahometto Secondo)	..	..	Reinini.
Concerto in F minor (No. 4), pianoforte, Miss Arabella Goddard	..	..	Sterndale Bennett
Aria, "Al, je veux briser," Miss Louisa Pyne (Les Diamans de la Couronne)	..	..	Auber.
Overture (Struensee)	..	..	Meyerbeer.
PART II.			
Sinfonia in A, No. 7	..	..	Beethoven.
Aria, "En vain j'espère," Miss Louisa Pyne (Rober le Diable)	..	..	Meyerbeer.
Concerto in F minor (No. 9), violin, Herr Joachim	..	..	Spoeh.
Duetto, "La el daren," Miss Louisa Pyne and Signor Belletti (Don Giovanni)	..	..	Mozart.
Overture (Jubilee)	..	..	Webb.

Conductor—Professor Sterndale Bennett, Mus. D.

The two symphonies, each of them a chef-d'œuvre of its composer were performed in a manner which did the highest honour to the Philharmonic orchestra and their able conductor. Dr. Bennett's concerto, a work of the highest order, was played by Miss Arabella Goddard with a brilliancy, fire, and expression which excited the enthusiasm of the audience. In Spoeh's fine concerto Joachim was equally admirable, and was received with equal warmth. Meyerbeer's overture to "*Struensee*" is a powerful and highly dramatic work, but better fitted for the theatre than the concert-room. It was played with immense vigour, and much applauded. The illustrious composer was in the room, but his presence was not observed by the audience. The vocal pieces were well chosen, and superbly sung by Miss Louisa Pyne and Signor Belletti.

The BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL is to commence on Tuesday, the 23rd of August, and to terminate on Friday, the 26th. The morning performances will include "*The Creation*," "*The Dettigen Te Deum*;" selections from "*Judas Maccabeus*," "*St. Paul*," and "*The Messiah*;" and, as usual, there will be miscellaneous concerts in the evenings. The principal singers engaged are Mdme. Clara Novello, Mdme. Lemmens Sherrington, Mrs. Sunderland, Mdme. Titens, Miss Palmer, Miss Freeman, Mdme. Didié, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, Signor Giuglini, Signor Belletti, Mr. Santley, and Signor Badiali. Miss Arabella Goddard is engaged as pianist. The instrumental band and chorus will be about three hundred strong; the whole under the direction of Mr. Costa.

THE THEATRES, &c.

PRINCESS'.—On Saturday the splendours of "*Henry V.*" shed their lustre on the stage for the last time, and on Monday the reproduction of Mr. Kean's more important revivals recommenced. The historical play of "*Henry VIII.*" was again witnessed in all its archaeological glory, and anew extorted the applause of a fashionable audience. The appointments and accessories of this drama, manifestly intended by Shakspeare himself for spectacular display, were, as on the former occasion, gorgeous in the extreme. Wolsey's banquet was magnificent. Mr. Kean's representation of the Cardinal abounded in beauties. Mrs. Kean's *Queen Katharine* is the best on the modern boards, and has an advantage in an extra scene of great pathos, that places it above competition. Of all Mr. Kean's revivals this is, perhaps, the most various, the most richly-conditioned, and the most lavishly adorned. It is, indeed, a most onerous experiment to place so costly an entertainment on the boards in these summer days; but it is to be trusted that the public, grateful for the exertions of the management to give due effect to the Shakspearian masterpieces, will make an effort to fill the theatre, and, in part, remunerate the unexampled endeavours made by Mr. Kean for their amusement.

OLYMPIC.—Mr. Tom Taylor promises to be the most prolific of dramatists. His pieces certainly abound in intellectual qualities, and his success is grounded on sterling merits. Imagination and passion may not be granted to him in a great degree, but his knowledge of the world and his power of observation make up for the deficiency. On Monday a new piece was produced from his pen, and illustrated by Mr. Robson with that success to which his efforts are apparently appointed. The title of the new drama is "*Payable on Demand*;" and the scene of it Frankfort in 1792, during the occupation of the city by the troops of the French Republic. Its hero is *Reuben Goldschied*, a Jew, whose integrity is subjected to a hard struggle, but whose virtue ultimately triumphs over temptation. This comes to him originally in the shape of a fugitive nobleman, who, previous to his flight, is anxious to deposit with *Reuben* a large sum of money, and not so anxious to take a receipt for it as he might have been; but *Lina* (Miss Wyndham), the Jew's wife, who is a Christian, takes care of the Marquis's interests, and not only influences her husband to give the proper receipt, but countersigns it. The good woman dies, but leaves a daughter, who is also represented by Miss Wyndham, when the scene changes to London. Twenty years have elapsed. *Goldschied* is engaged in "Change transactions, and speculating on the entrance of the allied armies into Paris. The fruition of his hopes, however, is delayed, and his ruin is imminent. At this juncture he purchases an antique box as a present for his daughter, and finds in it the receipt he had given the Marquis. How easy to avail himself at his utmost need of the property it represented. But there is his departed wife's countersignature, and it comes like a spell to corroborate the honest dictates of his conscience. He preserves, as we have said, his integrity; and, at the moment, a carrier-pigeon arrives with the news which is to turn the scale of fortune in his favour. The joy of *Reuben* is extreme, and the triumph of the actor is secured. The alternations of feeling which Mr. Robson has to display were, as might have been expected, most amply illustrated, and the piece may be pronounced a complete success. The scenery was elaborately furnished—an interior in each act; first, an old German apartment, with its quaint appointments, and second, the modern English drawing-room, with its luxurious "fixings," both of which afforded a capital background to the action.



THE WAR IN ITALY.—FRENCH CAVALRY CROSSING A TRIBUTARY OF THE ADDA.—FROM A SKETCH BY M. E. MORGAN.—SEE NEXT PAGE

OPENING OF THE FIRST RAILWAY AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

WE have been so long accustomed to associate the Cape of Good Hope with Kaffir wars and consequent draughts on the Imperial treasury, that few persons not connected with the colony are aware that it is indulging in the luxury of a railway from Cape Town, and that it is able safely to guarantee a minimum rate of interest at six per cent on the capital required for its construction, the revenue of the colony for the last few years having been largely in excess of its expenditure. As far back as 1853 the Cape Town Railway and Dock Company urged the colonial Government to construct the present line. The change that took place soon after in the form of the colonial Constitution, and the subsequent interruption of the Russian war, prevented anything effectual being done until 1857. In that year, however, the inhabitants of Cape Town and its neighbouring districts took up the matter in earnest, besieged their Parliament with petitions, and offered to give a sub-guarantee themselves, if the Legislature would sanction the enterprise. The result was that an Act was passed guaranteeing £6 per cent on £500,000 for the construction of the line from Cape Town to Wellington, and that the contract was obtained by the company that had originally projected the work nearly five years before.

This line of railway is to run from Cape Town, fifty-four miles, into the most fruitful districts of the colony, passing through the villages of Stellenbosch and the Paarl—districts which produce immense quantities of wine. From the Paarl it leads on to Wellington, and terminates at the foot of Bain's Kloof, which is the highway to the rich agricultural districts of Worcester and the Bokkeveld. Thousands and thousands of tons of agricultural produce are now allowed to rot in these localities for want of means of transporting it to market. In addition to the large quantities of grain, wool, and fruit which are now brought to Cape Town from Worcester and the Bokkeveld, an immense quantity of wine is brought over the hard road, across the Flats, from the Paarl and Stellenbosch. All this will be conveyed by the railway, and thousands of acres of rich lands, now lying waste, will be brought into cultivation. No one who has had an opportunity of visiting the districts which this railway is to pass through doubts for a single moment that the line will well repay the colony and the company. One end of the line touches the water's edge (Table Bay), and the other is placed in the highway to the principal agricultural districts. Thus the line will be the very connecting link between commerce and agriculture, from the want of which the colony has long been suffering. Produce which now lies about the roads four days between Wellington and Cape Town will be brought down by rail in two hours, just as it may be required for shipping, or to suit the market.

The first turf of this line was turned on the 31st of March last, and it may well be imagined that such an event as the commencement of the first railway in South Africa, a country in which the staple

produce is now transported from the grower to the market in lumbering ox-waggons, at the rate of about three miles an hour, was the occasion of immense rejoicing. The local direction entered into the spirit of the event most heartily. They selected a site about a mile and a half from the city of Cape Town, and invited all the principal inhabitants, with his Excellency the Governor at their head, to be present. A general holiday was proclaimed. All the public offices and shops were shut; business of all kinds was suspended. Both Houses of Parliament, and the Volunteer Corps—rifles, cavalry, and artillery—in full uniform, assembled from all parts of the Cape division. Triumphal arches, of tasteful and varied design, with mottoes appropriate to the occasion, ornamented the streets and entrances to the ground; in addition to which, streamers, banners, and flags, many of which were richly executed, were flying in all directions. The weather was, unfortunately, most boisterous; it poured with rain during the whole day, but this did not damp the ardour of the populace, nor prevent them from attending. There were thousands present—the newspapers say not less than six thousand surrounded his Excellency the Governor whilst he performed the ceremony of turning the turf.

The ceremony was performed in a large field near to the spot at which the railway is to intersect the hard road across the Cape

the railway to the colony, as well as in the investment it offered to capitalists. By the contract with the Government the line is to be completed within three years from October last. As the Government have already placed the company in possession of the land required for the entire line, and the works were commenced within a week of the ceremony which we have described, it is confidently expected that the works will be completed sooner than was originally contemplated. As might be expected, the eastern portion of the colony are anxious to have their railway as well as the western, and the next mail will probably report that a line from Port Elizabeth has been seriously entertained by the Legislature.

FRENCH CAVALRY CROSSING A TRIBUTARY OF THE ADDA.

THERE are six great passages across the Adda, besides several smaller ones. The six principal ones are at the fortress of Pizzighettone, Lodi, Cassano, where the railway bridge crosses likewise at Valprio, Ponte San Pietro, and at Lecco: all the bridges except this last, which is out of the way and had been passed before by Garibaldi, were destroyed by the Austrians, that of Lodi immediately after the

Flats. The situation is most picturesque, as will be seen from the accompanying illustrations, one of which represents the tents and preparations on the day previous to the ceremony; and the other the Governor in the act of turning the first turf, amid the cheers of the crowd, whose enthusiasm the storm was totally unable to damp. In the first picture the Devil's Kop, Table Mountain, and the Lion's Head are prominent objects. In the latter picture the Bluebag Mountains are seen in the distance. The Engravings are from water-colour drawings by Mr. Bowler, a resident artist in Cape Town.

The Dean of Cape Town offered up a prayer on the occasion. The spade used by his Excellency in turning the turf, which was of silver, weighed upwards of eighty ounces. It bore the arms of Sir George Grey (to whom it was presented), and an allegory of Commerce, together with an inscription.

There were two very splendid marquees erected, one for the Volunteers, and the other for the guests, who, to the number of four hundred, were invited to a déjeuner given by the company. Over the entrance of the marquee the Royal standard floated proudly, and flags, with appropriate inscriptions, surmounted the roof. In the interior were festoons of laurels and overgreens, and crowns and devices, in flowers and flags, interwoven along the roof with skilful effect; and the rarest and most beautiful exotics which the Botanical Gardens could produce adorned the well-arranged tables.

At the banquet his Excellency the Governor, in proposing success to the company, expressed his confidence in the incalculable benefit that would accrue from



THE CAPE VOLUNTEERS' MARQUEE.



THE CEREMONY OF TURNING THE FIRST TURF BY HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE GREY.

demonstration towards that place, and the others on the night of the 10th, and some on the 11th. The next day pontoon bridges were erected both at Vaprio and Cassano, and the troops began to pass across.

Our Illustration represents the passage of a small river running into the Adda, which was easily crossed by the cavalry at a ford not far from the pontoon bridge at Vaprio. They were in heavy marching order, with bayonets hanging at the side of the horse, muskets slung picturesquely over the back, all smoking and talking merrily enough: it was a magnificent moonlight night, and the effect was very fine.

The country beyond the Adda is, perhaps more than any other part of Lombardy, intersected by roads connecting the many large and small towns and villages which lie on this line eastward. This facilitates the advance considerably, for being so close to the enemy it is highly necessary to keep well together.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

PONTEFRAC Meeting held its own well this year, and Golden Dream added two more races to the score of Stockwell, whose daughter Emily carried Lord Stamford's colours to victory at Liverpool. This is the second race his Lordship has won, and the brilliant prices he gave for yearlings at Hampton Court, and the £200 prize which he has promised to Newmarket July, render his good luck no little object of interest to turfites. At Abingdon, Rattlebone gave up his third place, and furnished Marlow with his first winning mount since his reappearance in the saddle. The race fixtures for next week are—Hartlepool on Monday; Nottingham on Tuesday and Wednesday; Downham Market, Isle of Wight, and Knutsford on Thursday; Stamford on Thursday and Friday; and Marlborough on Saturday. Emily, Trovatore, and Rattlebone are in the Robin Hood Stakes at Nottingham; the former is also engaged in a 50 sov. stakes, with Thormanby and Trovatore, at Stamford; where Blue Ruin and Lupulus are among the twenty-four in the Wothorpe Biennial. The blood of the latter fetched high prices at Worcester last week, a half brother to him going as high as 910 guineas. It is said that five thousand has been refused for the two-year-old Nutbourne, whose sire, Nabob, has gone abroad, since Mr. Combe's sale, just as this colt and Rupee were making him valuable.

The show of blood horses at Warwick was not of a high character. Sir Peter Laurie, Young Harkaway, Hunting Horn, Ugly Buck, Brilliant, Pontiff, Grand Turk, Sprig of Shillelagh, Cure All, Grampian, and Newton were all entered, but two of them did not appear. The judges gave the £25 prize to Hunting Horn, and the £15 one to Sir Peter Laurie, and put back Young Harkaway as very much thoroughbred. The decision was, we think with justice, not being cavilled at, as, in spite of his superior bone and substance, it seemed strange indeed to prefer "The Horn," with his heavy, wooden frame, to the lighter but very wiry Sir Peter Laurie. The jumping element ought to enter into such decisions, and a glance from an experienced eye would have told at once that one was really up to his work, and would always "have a leg to spare," while the other had not a pretension either to jump himself or to be the sire of hunters. Hunting Horn will be remembered as the most furnished yearling that was ever seen at Doncaster. Ugly Buck is light in the girth, and rather on the leg as well; and Brilliant was too much of the coacher. It was once, we believe, Mr. Philipp's intention to send Vandermeulin; but he did not care to have so valuable a horse three days under canvas. Louterbourg, Royal Ravenhill, British Yeoman, Hobbie Noble, and Spencer have all won this prize in turn; but still it is not one which creates half the interest it ought.

Mr. Rerey's success last Saturday was of no dubious kind, and the King of Oude was true to his antecedents. A villager has seldom made such a decided sensation on the provincial boards, and he worked up the audience by a series of preparatory yells and neighs outside. We have seen Mr. Rerey's coolness and courage put to a very high test before; but he never showed to greater advantage than he did in this Oude campaign. In fact, his audience fairly trembled when he unlocked the iron pole, gave it to the groom, and, with not even a stick in his hand, stood in the ring with that screaming savage, and then fairly outmanoeuvred him by his world like tact. He produced him again to a very attentive audience of subscribers and ladies on Thursday, and, although he shrieked and yapped a good deal, he showed that he had not forgotten his dressing, and he will appear more in the guise of a penitent at the Alhambra this day (Saturday), when one very savage subject will be brought out. We must not forget to mention that a very interesting feature on Thursday was a nervous yearling filly, the property of Sir Thomas Lennard, who, after a series of very delicate handlings, which seemed to especially interest the audience, allowed Mr. Rerey to mount her. It is most probable that to-day will be the last public exhibition, as Mr. Rerey has his cavalry contract to fulfil.

Grundy made a grand display of cricket in "England against Sixteen of Oxford" on Monday, as he defended his wicket for six hours, under a broiling sun, and made 103, which earned him "a new bat and trimmings" at the pavilion. "Brampton 56, not out," and "J. Lillywhite 39," were good scores; and Caffyn was rather more lucky than he has been of late. On Monday the Gentlemen of England meet the Players of England at Lord's, and let us hope for cooler weather for their sakes.

PONTEFRAC AND WEST RIDING RACES.—MONDAY.

Speculation Plate.—Caliph, 1. Nemesis, 2.
Two-year-old (Selling) Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—The Moultrie, 1. Maid of Brompton, 2.
Yorkshire Welter Cup.—Jack Spring, 1. Dilkoosh, 2.

TUESDAY.

Badsworth Hunt Cup.—Dilkoosh, 1. Greystock, 2.
Castelford Stakes.—Golden Dream, 1. The Wren, 2.
Pontefrac Handicap.—Jack Spring, 1. Lottery, 2.
Castle Stakes.—Howtowdie, 1. Quiet Lad, 2.
Park-hill Stakes.—The Drone, 1. Viatka, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Jeanie Deans, 1. Recluse, 2.
Consolation Scramble Handicap.—The Prime Minister, 1. Coxwold, 2.

ABINGDON RACES.—TUESDAY.

Two-year-old Stakes.—Rattlebone, 1. Chesapeake, 2.
The Craven (Free) Handicap.—Misty Morn, 1. Tapiooa, 2.
Nursery Plate Handicap of 50 sovs.—The Nun, 1. Agre, 2.
Berkeish Stakes (Handicap) of 20 sovs.—Commodore, 1. Yellow Rose, 2.
Selling Stakes.—Pipo, 1. Fanny Booth, 2.
Marcham Park Stakes.—Misty Morn walked over.

WEDNESDAY.

Selling Race.—Fancscombe, 1. Stanwick, 2.
Abingdon Stakes.—Odo, 1. Pravola, 2.
Culham Stakes.—Tame Deer, 1. Gargrave, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—The Gem, 1. Hop Merchant, 2.
Sweepstakes of 3 sovs.—Fanny Booth, w. o.
Stand Plate.—Felicitas, 1. Stratagem, 2.

LIVERPOOL JULY MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Nursery Plate.—Annie, 1. Surplice, 2.
Bentneck Testimonial (Handicap).—The Heiress, 1. Botany, 2.
Mersey Stakes.—Emily, 1. Montrose, 2.
Croxeth Handicap.—Lady Kingston, 1. Daniel, 2.
Knowsley Handicap.—Jack Spring, 1. Mrs. Stowe, 2.

THURSDAY.

Liverpool Cup.—Ancient Briton, 1. Newcastle, 2.
Welter Cup.—Lifeboat, 1. Mrs. Stowe, 2.
Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Butterfly, 1. Shafto, 2.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Ardeur, 1. Lady Kingston, 2.

CRICKET.—Harrow v. Eton: This two-days' match, played at Lord's, was brought to a conclusion on Saturday last in favour of Harrow, in one innings and forty-eight runs. The score stood as under:—Harrow, 242. Eton, first innings, 91; second innings, 103.

The All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of Suffolk: This match took place on the Grammar School Ground, Ipswich, on Thursday and Friday (last week), and resulted in favour of the Eleven by ten wickets, the score standing thus:—Suffolk, first innings, 48; second innings, 61. England, first innings, 163; second innings, 7.

County of Surrey v. Sixteen of the University of Oxford: On Saturday last (the third day) at Kensington Oval this match was brought to a conclusion. Surrey won with two wickets to go down, as the following score will illustrate:—Oxford, first innings, 166; second innings, 113. Surrey, first innings, 188; second innings, 142.

Gentlemen of Hampshire v. Gentlemen of Sussex: This match was played at Brighton on Monday and Tuesday (last week). The score is as follows:—Hampshire, first innings, 164; second innings, 175. Sussex, first innings, 201; second innings, 186.

Eleven Gentlemen and Players of England v. Sixteen Gentlemen of the University of Oxford: This match, at Lord's Ground, "dragged its slow length along" into a third day (Wednesday), Oxford being defeated by England in one innings and fifty-six runs over, as the annexed score will illustrate:—England, 298. Oxford, first innings, 100; second innings, 142.

AQUATICS.—Henley Royal Regatta.—The two days' meeting at Henley, unquestionably the greatest rowing regatta in the kingdom, commenced on Monday, with a programme of the most interesting and attractive character, in which crews from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the London, and other rowing-clubs were included. The racing commenced with the Grand Challenge Cup for eight-oared boats, between the London Rowing Club and the Oxford University Boat Club: it was won by the former. The District Goblets for pairs oars was won easily by Giles and Sargent. The Third Trinity Cambridge walked over for the Visitor's Challenge Cup, confined to college crews and the schools of Eton and Westminster. The Silver Goblets for pairs oars was won by Warre and Arkell of Oxford. The Kingston Rowing Club won in the trial heat for the Weymouth Challenge Cup. The Diamond Challenge Souls and Silver Presentation Cup was won by Brickwood, of Richmond. The following were the principal races on Tuesday:—The final contest for the Grand Challenge Cup was won by the London Rowing Club. The Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by Cambridge, First Trinity Boat Club against Oxford, Balliol College Boat Club. The Stewards' Challenge Cup was won by Cambridge, Third Trinity Boat Club, against the London Rowing Club. The Picked Watermen's Race was won by Henry Kelly, Fulham; John Mackinnon, Richmond; James Hammerton, Teddington; John Phelps, Fulham; H. Weston (coxswain).

Royal London Yacht Club Regatta: The second regatta of the season of this club came off on Friday week. The following were the entries:—Kover, Julia, Strathfieldsaye, Clara, Eugenie, Violet, Haides, Spray, Petrel, Atlanta, Wee Pet, Mayfly, Gnat, and Albatross. Of the above, the Strathfieldsaye, Eugenie, Haides, Spray, Petrel, and Albatross did not go. The lamentable accident which befell the latter a few days previously, and the death of her owner, were a source of deep regret. The race finished thus:—Violet, 5h. 30m.; Julia, 5h. 42m.; Mayfly, 6h. 4m. 20s.; Gnat, 6h. 15m. 40s. Wee Pet, 6h. 22m.; Clara, 7h. 15m.

Royal Thames Yacht Club Regatta:—The schooner race of the Royal Thames Yacht Club came off on Saturday last. The following were the boats entered:—Alarm, Zouave, Vestal, and Destiny. The race took place over the usual course, from Gravesend round the Mouse Light and back to Greenhithe. The vessels arrived at Greenhithe as under:—Alarm, 5h. 43m. 40s.; Zouave, 6h. 42m. 50s.; Vestal, 6h. 54m. 45s.

Royal Thames National Regatta: In consequence of the match for Doggett's Coat and Badge taking place in the afternoon, instead of the morning, of the 1st of August, as was contemplated by the committee, it has been determined to postpone the regatta to Monday, the 15th of August, when the champion four-oared prize for £100 (open to all the world) watermen's sculls, and apprentices' match for coat, badge, and freedom, as heretofore, will be contested. No sport having been shown for the cars match, arising from several of the competitors being engaged in the champion four-oared match, that match will this season be omitted.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

DURING the greater portion of the week the Market for Home Stocks has been very excited, owing to the arrival of news to the effect that peace has been agreed to between France and Austria, and an important advance has taken place in prices generally. We may observe, however, that the basis of the treaty is by no means so satisfactory as could be desired, many parties in the City being of opinion that the present arrangement may lead to even further complications; hence sellers of stock have come forward, and the extreme official price of Consols—95½—has not been supported; nevertheless, a large business has been done, at by some considered much too high a value. The Unfunded Debt has advanced to 27s and 29s. prem.; and the transactions in Indian Securities have been large, in a comparative sense.

The demand for money in the Discount Market has been less active, and the rates for accommodation have slightly declined. Short paper, first class, has been taken in Lombard street at 2½. Three months' bills have been done at 2½; four months' at 2½ to 2¾; and six months' at 3 to 3¼ per cent. The supply of money is very large. At the Bank of England the applications have been by no means numerous; and on Thursday the directors reduced the minimum rate from 3 to 2½ per cent. This reduction, however, had very little influence upon the value of money out of doors.

Liberal supplies of bullion have come to hand from various quarters—the total imports having been about £600,000—but the whole have been taken for shipment to the Continent. Rather large quantities of coin have been withdrawn from the Bank of England for harvest purposes; consequently, the next return—especially as no addition has been made to it from recent importations—may show a further decline in the stock of the precious metals.

The half-yearly meeting of the Union Bank of London has been held, and a dividend of 7½ per cent for the past six months has been declared. The working capital of the bank has been increased from £600,000 to £720,000.

The Austrian Government have agreed to relieve the subscribers to the last loan partly raised in this country from the obligation of paying the remaining forty per cent, provided that the loan be admitted into the Stock Exchange list. The committee, however, have declined to meet the proposal, which is contrary to the rules of the establishment.

The dividend declared by the directors of the Union Bank of Australia is 8 per cent for the past half year.

It is stated that the Council of India will offer the £1,923,000 which remains to be issued of the India Loan of £7,000,000 in the Stock Exchange, at the average price of the public bids.

There was only a moderate business transacted in Home Stocks on Monday, and towards the close of business, prices had a drooping tendency. Bank Stock sold at 222; India Stock, 216; India Scrip, 94½ to 95 and 94½; The Reduced Three per Cents were 96 and 95½; Consols, for Money, 95½ to 96½; Ditto, for Account, 95½ to 96½; New Three per Cents, 95½ to 96½ and 95½; India Debentures, 95½; India Bonds, 10s. 6d. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. On Tuesday the operations were much restricted. Consols were done at 95½ for Money, and 95½ for Time; the Reduced Three per Cents sold at 95½; New Three per Cents, 95½ to 96; Long Annuities, 1860, 11-16; India Stock, 217 to 219; Bank Stock, 222; in India Debentures, 95½; India Loan Scrip, 94½; Ditto Bonds, 5s. to 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 27s. prem. On Wednesday the market was somewhat buoyant—Bank Stock marked 222; India Stock, 218; Reduced Three per Cents, 95½ to 96; New Three per Cents, 95½; Long Annuities, 18; India Debentures, 95½; Ditto Loan Scrip, 95½; India Bonds, 2s. to 7s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 27s. prem. On Thursday Home Securities were dull and drooping—Consols marked 95½ to 96; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½ to 96; Long Annuities, 17½; India Loan Debentures, 95½; Exchequer Bills, 26s. to 29s. prem.; Bank Stock was 222; and India Stock, 220.

Rather an important business has been transacted in Foreign Securities, both for Money and Time, and prices, generally, have advanced to some extent. Sardinian and Turkish Stocks have been chiefly in request:—Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1858, have realised 94½; Ditto, 1852, 94½; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 76½; Chilian Six per Cents, 104½; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90; Granada New Active, Three-and-a-Half per Cents, 17½; Ditto, Deferred, 5½; Mexican Three per Cents, 19½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 91½; Ditto, Urbarren, 82 ex div.; Peruvian Three per Cents, 79; Portuguese Three per Cents, 41 ex div.; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98½; Sardinian Five per Cents, 88; Spanish Three per Cents, 43; Ditto, New Deferred, 35½; Ditto Committee's Certificate of Coupon, 41½; Ditto, Passives, 91; Turkish Six per Cents, 85; Ditto, New, 73; Turkish Four per Cents, 104½; Venezuela Two-and-a-Half per Cents, New, 29 ex div.; Ditto, One per Cent, 15½ ex div.; French Three per Cents, 70½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Austrian Five per Cents, 99; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 99; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 60 ex div.; and Dutch Four per Cents, 100½.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been in steady demand, and prices generally have ruled firm:—Bank of Egypt have marked 23½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 12½; City, 65½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 16½; London Chartered of Australia, 21; London Joint-Stock, 32½; London and Westminster, 50½; Oriental, 33½; Ottoman, 18; Provincial of Ireland, 69½ ex div.; South Australia, 31½; Ditto, New, 50; and Union of London, 25½.

Columbian Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent, as follows:—Canada Six per Cents at 112½; New Brunswick, 106½; New South Wales, 187½ to 187½, 98 ex div.; Nova Scotia Sterling Debentures, 103½; South Australian, 169; and Victoria, 110.

Miscellaneous Securities have been in only moderate request:—Australian Agricultural have been done at 29½; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto Preference, 4½; Copper Miners of England, Seven-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 24; Great Ship, par; London General Omnibus, 1½; National Discount, 3½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 1½; Mediterranean Extension Telegraph, 5½; Oriental Gas, 4½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 77; Red Sea and India Telegraph, 103½; Royal Mail Steam, 93½; East and West India Docks, 120 ex div.; London, 71; and Southampton, 63½.

The Railway Share Market has been decidedly active, at a general advance in the quotations of firm to fully 4 per cent. The fortnightly settlement has gone off extremely well, with very light rates of continuation. The supply of stock in the market is very moderate. The following are the official closing quotations for money on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Ambergate, Nottingham, and Boston Junction, 6; Chaldonian, 85; East Anglian, 15½; Eastern Counties, 69; Eastern Union, 130; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 105½; Great Western, 59½; London and Blackwall, 67½; London and Brighton, 112½; London and North-Western, 96½; London and South-Western, 97; Man-

chester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 37½; Midland, 105; North British, 53; North-Eastern—Berwick, 95; ditto, Leeds, 49; South-Eastern, 74½; Vale of Neath, 70.

MINES LEASED AT FIXED RENTALS.—London, Tilbury, and Southend, 93½; Midland—Bradford Preference Stock, 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties New Six per Cent Stock, 130½; Great Western, Redeemable Four per Cent, 89; Ditto Five per Cent, 101½; London and South-Western Seven per Cent Stock, 153; North British, New, 118½; South-Eastern Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104½; Ditto, Fixed, 104.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 89½; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, Additional Capital B, 81; East Indian, 102½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 36; Ditto, Six per Cent Preference, 93; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 74½; Ditto, Seven per Cent, 1862, 81; Ditto, 1867, 71; Great Indian Peninsula, 100; Ditto, New, 81; Great Western of Canada, New, 93; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Bonds, payable 1877, without option, 97½; Madras Four-and-Three-Quarter per Cent Extension, 92; Ditto, Fourth Extension, 19½; Melbourne Corporation Six per Cent Bonds, 164½.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; Bahia and San Francisco, 4½; Lombardo-Venetian, 11; Ditto, New, 10½; Namur and Liège, 8½; Sambre and Meuse, 6½; West Flanders, 5½.

Friday Afternoon.

The business doing in Home Securities to-day has been very moderate, and prices have shown a drooping tendency. Consols have marked 95½; the Reduced and the New Three per Cents, 95½; and Exchequer Bills, 24s. to 29s. prem. Foreign Bonds and Railway Shares have ruled flat.

The return of the Bank of France made up to yesterday shows a decrease of 472,641 in the stock of bullion, a decrease of £139,406 in bills discounted, an increase of £2,695,000 in the circulation of notes, a decrease of £1,159,750 in Treasury deposits, and a decrease of £2,290,936 in private deposits.

THE MARKETS.

CORN (Friday).—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English since Monday, as well as high up to day, have been very limited, we have again to report a dull sale for all descriptions. In prices, however, to quite a change has taken place. In foreign wheat—the show of which was large—very little business was transacted, at about Monday's currency. In floating cargoes (if 140,000 tons of very few sales took place. Securely any barley was on offer; nevertheless, the inquiry for it ruled inactive, on former terms. Most moved off heavily, at late rates. We had a dull inquiry for oats, and inferior samples were rather lower. Beans, peas, and four were very dull, at late rates.

Arrivals this week.—English: wheat, 920; malt, 2670; oats, 2100; flour, 1710. Irish: oats, 490. Foreign: wheat, 15,410; barley, 5810; oats, 23,600; flour, 2120 sacks. English: Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 35s. to 43s.; ditto, white, 37s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 35s. to 43s.; ryegrass, 30s. to 31s.; grinding barley, 27s. to 27½; distilling ditto, 23s. to 23½; malting ditto, 21s. to 25s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. to 6s.; brown ditto, 30s. to 31s.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. to 6s.; Chevalier, 6s. to 66s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 21s. to 25s.; potato ditto, 25s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 21s. to 21½; ditto, white, 21s. to 27s.; tick beans, 38s. to 41s.; grey peas, 40s. to 41s.; mangel, 4s. to 40s.; white, 4s. to 48s.; boilers, 4s. to 48s. per quarter. Town-malt flour, 42s. to 46s.; town households, 38s.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 350 lb.; American flour, 31s. to 32s. per barrel; French, 38s. to 33s. per sack.

Seeds.—New English rapeseed has made its appearance, and been offered at 72s per quarter. The seed trade generally is heavy, and in some instances prices are nominal. Linseed, English, crushing, 58s. to 62s.; Calcutta, 47s. to 48s. per quarter; red clover, 32s. to 34s.; ditto, white, 32s. to 34s. per cwt.; 700,000, 32s. to 34s. per cwt.; coriander, 20s. to 21s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 14s. to 15s.; ditto, white, 13s. to 14s.; tares, 12s. to 13s. per bushel. English rape seed, 68s. to 72s. per quarter; linseed cakes, English 49 10s. to £10 15s.; ditto, foreign, 49 0s. to £10 0s.; rape cakes, 25 5s. to £6 0s. per ton; canary, 62s. to 65s. per quarter.

Bread.—The price of wheat bread in the metropolises are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 8d. to 8½d. per 4-lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 46s. 9d.; barley, 31s. 10d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 9d.; beans, 47s. 7d.; peas, 41s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 49s. 4d.; barley, 31s. 9d.; oats, 25s. 6d.; rye, 34s. 9d.; beans, 46s. 6d.; peas, 41s. 0d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 72,421; barley, 1371; oats, 4411; rye, 32; beans, 1298; peas, 131 quarters.

Tea.—The total stock in London is now 54,017,370 lb., against 60,834,370 lb. in the corresponding period in 1888. The demand for all kinds of tea is far from active, yet prices generally are well supported. Common sound oolong is selling at 1s. 3d. per lb.

Sugar.—There is a better feeling in the demand for nearly all kinds of raw sugar, and prices have ruled a shade higher than last week. West India has sold at 37s. 6d. to 47s.; Mauritius, 27s. to 41s.; Bengal, 36s. to 46s.; native Madras, 31s. to 34s.; and Manila, 38s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have moved off steadily, at 6d. per cwt. more money—the lowest quotation for brown lumps being 52s. per cwt.

Coffee.—Most descriptions have been taken at steady prices; but the transactions have not been large.

Rice.—Owing to the extreme heaviness in the grain trade, rice has become extremely inactive, and late rates are with difficulty supported.

Provisions.—The demand for all kinds of Irish butter continues inactive, at the late decline in value. Fine foreign is steady, at full prices; but English parcels move off slowly. The bacon market is less active, at 58s. to 65s. landed, according to quality.

Potatoes.—The demand for all kinds of potatoes is very inactive during the week; yet scarcely any change has taken place in prices. P.Y.C. on the spot, has sold at 3s. 9d. to 5s.; and for delivery during the last three months, 5s. to 5s. 6d. per cwt.

Oils.—Lined oil is rather heavy, at 28s 10s. per ton on the spot. Rape is heavy, at £24 10s. to £40. Most other oils move off slowly, at late rates. Spirits of turpentine, 30s. to 40s. per cwt.

Hops and Straws.—Old Mowday hay, £4 to £4 15s.; new ditto, £3 to £4; old clover, £4 to £5 8s.; new ditto, £4 4s. to £4 15s.; and straw £1 8s. to £1 10s. per load.

Wool.—As the public sales will commence next week, there is very little business doing in either foreign or colonial wools; but English qualities are firm, at the late advance.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, July 14).—About an average time-of-year supply of beasts—fully one-third being foreign—was on offer here to-day, in but middling condition. Owing to the prevailing hot weather, all breeds met a slow inquiry, at Monday's currency. The show of cattle was good—were a dull inquiry but not cheaper. The real trade was heavy; nevertheless, no change took place in value. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at almost nominal quotations. For 81b. to sink the offal—Cows and inferior beasts, 8s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; prime Scots, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; cows and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.; prime coarse-wooled sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; neat small porkers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 0d.; lambs, 4s. 8d. to 6s. 0d.; sucking calves, 3s. 2d. to 2s. 8d.; and quarter old store pigs, 18s. to 22s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 955; cows, 740; sheep and lambs, 12,107; calves, 542; pigs, 337. Foreign: Beasts, 3; sheep, 110; calves, 510.

Cattle (Friday).—Hollywell, 15s. 6d.; Gosforth, 15s. 6d.; Heston, 17s. 6d.; Heywood, 17s.; Eden Main, 15s. 6d.; South Kellie, 16s. 6d.; Wylam, 16s.; South Heston, 17s. 8d.; Tanfield Moor, 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops (Friday).—The show of hops has rather increased, and the demand for all kinds is heavy, at next to nominal quotations. The plantation accounts are favourable, and the duty is called £240,000. Mid and East Kent pockets, 8s. to 140s.; Weald of Kent ditto, 6s. to 7s.; Sussex ditto, 5s. to 6s. per cwt.

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GREAT THUNDERSTORM
IN LONDON.

ON Saturday evening, the 2nd inst., after a sunset of extreme beauty, the metropolis was visited by the severest thunderstorm that has occurred this season. The storm, which had been long gathering, did not burst in its full fury until about half-past ten o'clock, and from that time until past midnight continued without intermission, accompanied by deluging torrents of rain. A lofty elm-tree in Hyde Park, near the cavalry barracks, was shattered by a lightning stroke, which also killed fourteen sheep that had sought shelter under the tree. This incident of the storm forms the subject of the accompanying illustration, which represents the appearance of the tree and of the sheep early on the following morning. The elm-tree was shattered, and the poor sheep were lying discoloured and in strange positions, under cover of the tree where they had sought shelter, but which proved their destruction. A similar fate befell sixteen sheep in Kensington Gardens, they having also taken shelter under a tree which was struck. No fatal result to human life is reported in the metropolis. A woman was struck down and rendered insensible near Newington Church; two men experienced the same accident in the Kennington-road; and near Vauxhall-bridge a barge on the river was struck by the lightning, and the watchman injured. Four persons were hurt in the Dulwich-road. At Holloway the house of Mr. Skelton, linendraper, was struck by lightning, and in a few minutes the premises were in flames, the building and its contents being entirely destroyed. Several other fires occurred from the same cause. Almost every street in London was flooded; the River Wandle, near the Wandsworth Railway station, became so swollen with the large body of water which ran into it from the surrounding lands that it burst from its channel, carrying away with it a portion of its embankment, laying the gardens near there under water, and destroying plants, trees, and shrubs. The cellars and kitchens in the lower part of South Lambeth and Lambeth and Wandsworth roads were flooded. Battersea, Kennington, and Camberwell Parks were laid under water, and received great damage, the flower-beds being like swamps, and covered with mud. All the market gardens along the banks of the river as far as Kingston were flooded, a great quantity of the young crops destroyed, and at Kingston the mischief occasioned by the water and the lightning was considerable. On Ditton Common several sheep were killed by the electric fluid, and some others in the vicinity of Esher and Claremont. In Rotherhithe the water was upwards of four feet deep in the streets. The Bishop's Marshes, near Fulham Palace, was one sheet of water. Some cattle are stated to have been killed in Hackney Marshes. The destruction of glass in greenhouses and hothouses has been immense. Market-gardeners and nurserymen have suffered considerably, the young plants and shrubs having been damaged by the washing away

of the surface of the soil. Soon after midnight the tempest abated, but the lightning continued until daylight. Out of London several fatalities occurred. Between Acton and Ealing a waggoner was struck by lightning whilst sitting upon the shaft of his waggon, and in a few minutes afterwards was lifeless. A fatal accident is also said to have happened at Edgware. At Tottenham two ricks of hay were struck by the electric fluid and totally consumed. The church of the parish of Hendon was severely injured. At Abbey Wood, Dartford, Chatham, Rochester, and Gravesend, the flood also did great damage. The fine new yacht *Albatross* parted from her anchor while lying in the river off Clifton Baths, and, fouling another vessel, was pulled over in a strong tide, swamped, and sunk with all on board. Out of a crew of several persons, three if not four met with a watery grave. Several fires occurred during the storm, some of them occasioned by the lightning, and others by the effect of the rain slaking lime on the premises. A correspondent,

extreme left the Royal Artillery. On the 7th the brigade marched back to its former quarters at Aldershot. The object of this encampment was to instruct the men in killing their own meat, baking their bread, and cooking their rations in the open air, as well as pitching and striking tents, and the various duties of camp life, as if actually in the presence of an enemy.

THE QUEEN AT ALDERSHOTT CAMP.—Her Majesty attended the second review of the season at Aldershot Camp on Saturday last, accompanied by the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and several members of the Royal family. The Queen remained over Sunday at the camp, and proceeded to the new summer encampment at Woolmer Forest. On Monday morning her Majesty reviewed the cavalry division, under the command of the Duke of Cambridge. The review terminated at twelve o'clock. The Queen left the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal family and suite left the Pavilion at half-past four p.m. for Osborne. A special train conveyed the party from the Farnborough station to Gosport.



THE RECENT THUNDERSTORM.—SHEEP KILLED BY LIGHTNING IN HYDE PARK.

writing from Lymington, Hants, says that during the storm, which commenced there at seven o'clock in the evening, "The heavens were discharging a perfect deluge of ice-bolts—wedges of ice in every shape and size; they exceeded three inches round, and some picked up were as big as oranges. In falling they broke all the windows to the north-west. By half-past ten p.m. all was calm and still as possible." Another correspondent, writing from Faversham, describes an extraordinary occurrence which happened early on Sunday morning to a coastguardman in the island of Sheppey. The lightning struck him at the back of the neck, running down his silver guardchain into his watchfob, splitting the legs of his trousers and his boots the same as a cutting instrument would do, throwing him down, and carrying his right boot some yards away. The man, though much burnt in different parts of his body, was not killed. The effects of the storm were severely felt in many parts of the kingdom.

ENCAMPMENT
AT
WOOLMER.

In the Number of this Journal for the 21st of May last we engraved a Sketch of a portion of Woolmer Forest, a large tract of sandy waste about fifteen miles from Aldershot Camp, to which it forms an auxiliary camping-ground. On the morning of the 4th of June three regiments of infantry of the second brigade, one battery Royal Artillery, and Military Train, under the command of Major-General the Hon. A. A. Spencer, C.B., left the South Camp, Aldershot, to be encamped at the above place. The brigade mustered in all 3000 men, and consisted of the following regiments:—The 9th Regiment (first battalion) Oxfordshire Militia, 1st West York Rifles, one battery Royal Artillery, and Military Train. On the right are the tents of the West York Rifles; in the centre the Oxford Militia; the 9th Regiment a little to the left over the top of the hill; next is the Military Train; and on the



GENERAL VIEW OF AN ENCAMPMENT AT WOOLMER.—FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUT. LEGGE, OF THE OXFORDSHIRE MILITIA.

M. JACQUES FOSSE.

At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Humane Society, held on the 15th ult., at the Freemasons' Tavern, a great deal of attention and interest were excited by the presence of a foreign gentleman whose breast was decorated with nine gold and silver medals and the cross of the Legion of Honour.

The gentleman (whose Portrait we give on the first page of the present Number) was M. Jacques Fosse, a corn-merchant of Beaucaire, department Du Gard, in the south of France, who had arrived in London the evening before, to be present at the dinner, and to receive the silver medal awarded him by the society for his distinguished bravery and intrepidity.

On receiving the medal, which was presented to him by the chairman, the Hon. G. C. Byng, M.P., he immediately placed it on his breast, next below the cross of the Legion of Honour—an act which elicited loud applause—and, turning towards the chairman, briefly returned thanks in the French language, and concluded by emphatically calling out, with characteristic gesticulation, "Vive l'Angleterre!" "Vive l'accord!" and resumed his seat, apparently much moved, amidst immense cheering and waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies in the gallery, which continued for several minutes. The career of this gentleman to the present time has been so extraordinary, he having saved upwards of sixty lives, that we cannot resist giving a slight sketch of it, and, through the kindness of Lambton Young, Esq., secretary of the Royal Humane Society, we are enabled to give our readers the following particulars:—

Jacques Fosse was born in 1819 at St. Gilles, near Nîmes; his father died when he was only a year old. In 1822 his mother married again, and has since had twelve children. In 1823 his father-in-law became infirm and unable to work. Fosse, who was now nine years old, was enabled to maintain the whole family by collecting manure for sale, provisions at that time being very cheap. At the end of a year, being ten years of age, and as strong as most boys at fifteen, he worked as a mason's labourer, and continued at this occupation about two years.

In 1830, being only eleven years old, he rescued a young man, eighteen years of age, who had fallen into the Rhone. In 1832 he worked as an apprentice to a miner, earning twenty-five sous a day. In 1834 he saved three men from drowning in the Rhone, not one of them being able to swim. Whilst saving these men he severely injured one of his fingers which came into contact with a broken glass bottle, and it is now useless.

In 1836 he saved the lives of two itinerant mountebanks under somewhat ludicrous circumstances. They had a performing bear, which, attracted by the river, determined to take a bath, and in spite of the most energetic efforts of his owners he succeeded in his attempt, at the same time pulling them both in with him, neither of them being able to swim. Fosse, who happened fortunately to be present, plunged in, and saved them both. In June, 1839, Fosse again saved five persons: two of them on going on board a steam-boat slipped from the plank and fell into the river; hearing a cry for help he rushed to the river, and seeing they had sunk he leaped off the wharf, dived, and brought them both to the surface, fast locked in each other's arms. In the month of September in the same year a lady going on board a steamer fell into the river; Fosse leaped off as he was, and, seizing her, dived under the steamer, in a strong current, and brought her safely to the shore. The other two persons were saved by him under nearly similar circumstances. For these distinguished services the Mayor of Beaucaire awarded him a silver medal. In 1840 he was taken in the conscription; but before joining his regiment he again saved two lives—one a woman, who had jumped into a canal to drown herself; and the other a man who fell into the Rhone. For these he was awarded another silver medal.

He was now sent with his regiment to Strasburg, and whilst there he saved two men and two horses belonging to his regiment. The Marquis de la Place was so pleased with his conduct that he tried to get the Duke of Orleans to give him a cross, but the Duke's death prevented this being done. In 1841, whilst at Besançon, a soldier fell into the River Doubs: two of his comrades went in after him, but all three were nearly drowned by falling into a deep hole, when Fosse plunged in and brought them all safe ashore. For this gallant deed he obtained a third silver medal. In 1847, having been appointed to an office in the goods station at Beaucaire, it became necessary for him to learn to read and write, and this he soon accomplished by the assistance of two masters, he being at this time twenty-eight years of age. Soon after this a man trying to get from a boat on to a raft of timber fell into the river, and was carried by the current under the raft. Fosse hearing loud cries for help ran to see what it was, and, being told that a man was under the raft, jumped on to it, dived through an opening in it, and finding the man brought him out from beneath it. In the month of July, the same year, he saved the life of a boy who, in trying to swim, was nearly drowned.

A few days after this he courageously entered a burning house to save the life of a child who was insensible from fright. He rushed up the burning staircase to the second floor and returned with the child, although the fireman had declared that it was impossible for any one to enter the house.

In 1849 he was awarded his fifth medal for his bravery; but the cross of the Legion of Honour was his desire, and he accordingly left for Paris to try and obtain it. In one month he returned to Beaucaire with a much-wished-for cross. In the same year he saved the lives of three more persons who were nearly drowned in the Rhone. In 1850 he was made superintendent and manager of the coal traffic between Tarascon and Beaucaire. In 1852 he was awarded a first class gold medal, and the same year was appointed commissioner for the inspection of steam-engines. In 1853 he was appointed harbourmaster by the Minister of Public Works. During this year he saved the lives of two more persons who had fallen into the Rhone.

In 1854, when the cholera raged at Beaucaire, he undertook the visitation of the sick, and stimulated his townsmen by his noble example. In 1856, during the great inundation of the Rhone, he sustained by his sole exertions the lives of eighteen hundred people who were driven by the inundation to take refuge on the top of a small elevation which rose like an island above the raging waters. No one could be found to risk his life on the furious current. Fosse, in a small boat, heroically continued to risk his life in transporting provisions to these poor people, having at last succeeded in obtaining the assistance of two boatmen. At the end of the same year he received another gold medal, and the boatmen who assisted him were also each awarded one.

In the year 1857 he again entered, by means of a ladder, a house which was burning furiously, brought out a woman who had sunk down overpowered by the smoke and heat, and again entered it to see if there were any other persons in it, but fortunately there were none, and he was just able to secure his safety by making a precipitate retreat. The unfortunate woman he brought out never recovered. A great banquet was given at Paris at the close of the year, to which all those who saved lives were invited. Fosse attended, and his appearance caused the greatest excitement, he receiving a complete ovation. His case was thought so remarkable that he was proclaimed by the French Société des Sauveteurs the first sauveur in France, and a portrait of him was published in the *French Illustrated News*, together with a history of his achievements.

His last exploit was in 1858, capturing a runaway convict, who had broken away from several persons who had captured him; but, on being collared by Fosse, soon found himself in the hands of a Hercules, and, being unable to escape, was handed over to the police.

The Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire have just awarded M. Fosse their large silver medal for his intrepid conduct at the two fires he attended, and he is now the possessor of no less than twelve decorations, including the cross of the Legion of Honour.

METEORS.—The investigations of scientific inquirers have made us recently acquainted with many new facts relating to shooting-stars and other meteors; among others, their direction is never perpendicular to the earth; the majority come from that part of the heavens towards which the earth is moving; their velocity averages twenty miles a second; the more brilliant among them become visible at about forty miles from the earth, and they occur principally in periodical showers about the middle of August and November. The cometary theory, which supposes that near the earth's orbit there are a vast number of minute bodies revolving round the sun in streams, and that our globe comes into collision with some of these, or periodically cuts their orbit, is the only one which is capable of explaining these facts. The colour of meteorolites varies, the principal tints being blue, orange, red, and white, while not unfrequently the same meteor changes colour entirely.—*Literary Gazette.*

The *Bombay Times* states that Hassen Ali Khan, the new Persian Ambassador to the Courts of England, France, and Belgium, is to take with him fifty youths, selected from the first families in Persia, to be trained, at the Shah's expense, in Paris, in all military studies. The Ambassador's medical attendant, Sadik Khan, is a Scotch graduate.



TESTIMONIAL TO MR. ALDERMAN SALOMONS, M.P.

This testimonial was recently presented to the worthy Alderman at a dinner given for the purpose at Willis's Rooms. The company was select rather than numerous, but it included all the leading men of the Jewish persuasion. Baron de Rothschild, in presenting the plate, paid a high and deserved eulogium to the worthy recipient for his conduct, not only in commercial transactions, but also on the Bench and in the Legislature. The testimonial consists of a silver candelabrum, of the Renaissance style, having spreading branches for lights, supported by finely-wrought open ornaments, partly gilt, producing the effect of damascening. It was executed by Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street, from a design by Antoine Vechte.

LOSSES IN GREAT BATTLES.—The *Military Gazette* of Vienna makes the following comparisons of the forces engaged in the battle of Solferino and in former great battles. Some of the numbers seem, however, to be greatly exaggerated:—"At the late battle there were more than 300,000 soldiers in the field, and the losses must have amounted to at least from 30,000 to 37,000. At the battle of Leipzig, which lasted for three days, the 300,000 allies had against them 200,000 French; the latter lost 30,000 prisoners and 45,000 killed and wounded, and the former 48,000 killed and wounded. After Leipzig, the most sanguinary battle was that of Moscow, on the 7th of September, 1812. The Russians had 130,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon, the French 124,000 men and 587 cannon; the former lost 53,000 and the latter 50,000; the losses were therefore 40 per cent. At Bautzen on May 21, 1813, there were 110,000 Russians and Prussians opposed to 150,000 French; the latter lost 20,000 men, and the allies 15,000, and not a single cannon. At Wagram, on the 5th and 6th of July, 1809, we had 157,000 men and Napoleon 170,000; we lost 24,000, and the enemy 22,000. At Kissing we were 70,000 against 85,000; we had 12,000 killed and wounded, the enemy 13,000 killed, but he left in our hands 3000 prisoners, and was obliged to send 20,000 to Vienna to have their wounds attended to, so that out of the 160,000 men engaged about one-half were put hors de combat. At Austerlitz there were 70,000 French, as many Russians, and 13,000 Austrians; the losses were 21,000 Russians with 160 pieces of cannon, 5800 Austrians, and 10,000 French. At Jena there were 142,000 French against 160,000 Prussians. At Waterloo there were 170,000 men, of whom 70,000 were French, who lost 25,000 men and 250 cannon, whilst the allies lost 81,000 men. On an average the losses in all these battles amounted to from 20 to 25 per cent, whilst in the late battle they did not exceed 15 per cent.

THE ROMAN CITY OF URICONIUM.—The workmen at Wroxeter have come upon another hypocast. Human bones were found in it which had belonged to two persons, apparently women. Among them were found two fibulas and a rather rudely-formed bone hair-pin—one of these used by the Roman women for pinning up the knot of hair behind the head. It would appear that in the massacre of the inhabitants of Uriconium it was rather a common practice with the women to seek concealment in the hypocasts. It will be remembered that in another hypocast were found the skeletons of two women and an old man, the latter of whom had carried his money with him into the hypocast, where it was found lying near him, and thus afforded a curious evidence of the period of the destruction of the city.

FINE ARTS.

"THE HEART OF THE ANDES." BY F. E. CHURCH.

Mr. Church, the American landscape-painter, whose large picture of "The Great Falls of Niagara" last year attracted so much attention and admiration, now comes before us with another stupendous view of American scenery, but of a wholly dissimilar character, and taken from a distant and different region. In the former work the greater portion of the canvas was covered with the immense surface of the upper waters of the Niagara, viewed from almost the level of the Fall, and the wide plain through which it travelled, with a far-off glimpse of the mountains which bound it. In the present work we have the immense sweep of primeval forest in South America clothing the rugged mountain-surfaces six thousand feet above the level of the hot country, and with the mighty Andes still towering above all in the extreme distance. The result is a gigantic and impressive picture, novel in its materials as in its treatment; marvellous for the keen research into Nature's truths displayed in every part, and for the patient labour with which details endless in variety are elaborated in a canvas of extraordinary dimensions.

A full description of such a work would be impossible within our limits; even the artist's friend, the Rev. Louis L. Noble, has attempted it in a pamphlet of twenty-four octavo pages, and confesses that he has not exhausted his subject; we will, however, attempt a brief outline. Turning our back upon the sun at an advanced period of the afternoon, we suppose ourselves to be travelling up the valley along the rugged bank of a mountain river, between two heavily-wooded mountains, whose feet, stretching forward from either side, constitute the foreground of the picture. The stream itself, forcing its tortuous passage between banks overhung with verdure, is broken into cascade after cascade, and at length disappears into a chasm at our feet. Looking forward, right and left, we gaze upon a capacious vale above the point where the river first peers into sight, thick foliage of various kinds, modified in colour and aspect by slightly varied effects of light and shade, covering the whole expanse, with the single exception of a small spot where a tower and a few other buildings nestle, and whose diminutive proportions serve to indicate the distance the eye has travelled, arrived only halfway across the canvas. Swelling out from this broad resting-place appear the mountains, crowding one upon the other, which lead to the extreme upper region, slight mists intervening between them, and the crowning pinnacle of all, which closes in the picture, on the right. On the left, beyond this highest height, a higher still appears, in a succession of snowy ridges, pinnacles, and domes, culminating in one imperial dome, roofed over with enduring ice. Thus at one coup d'œil are we supposed to view nature under the effect of the entire cycle of the seasons—in the very foreground the flowers of spring, in brightest hue, juicy and odorous; in the extreme distance the deathlike stillness of eternal winter; a mighty scene, and mighty the hand which should successfully grasp it. That Mr. Church has succeeded to a remarkable extent we readily and gladly acknowledge; but that he has, completely realised our conceptions of such a scene in its obvious physical requirements, to say nothing of the poetic sentiment which the highest genius of landscape can alone impart, we cannot admit. Partly to account for this it may be proper to remark that Mr. Church is almost entirely a self-taught artist, and that, never having been in Europe, he has had no opportunity of studying the traditions and stored experiences of art in the works of such men as Claude, Rubens, Cuyp, and Both, the supreme masters of atmosphere, as an element of pictorial truth. For want of a proper knowledge of atmospheric effects, as shown in the introduction of an aerial medium, with attendant gradations of local colour, Mr. Church fails to convey an idea of the distance which lies between the eye of the spectator and the extreme objects in his picture, whilst the intermediate objects themselves want that luminousness, that scintillating light, which the play of simulated atmosphere can alone produce. This defect is aggravated by the sombre neutral colour of the heavy oak structure which surrounds the picture—more like the proscenium of a theatre than a frame—and the green drapery which is hung upon it. The effect of this is to deaden the colour of the picture, already wanting in richness and transparency. General experience shows that, with rare exceptions, a gilt frame is the best to light up a picture; and as for drapery, if any be added, red is the hue to add brilliancy to the green expanse of landscape. Nevertheless, in spite of all drawbacks, Mr. Church's "Heart of the Andes" is a highly creditable production, one of the most interesting works of the class that have appeared for many years, and holds out grand promise for the still infant art of the New World. It is about to be published in chromo-lithography by Messrs. Day and Son, in which form we have no doubt it will find numerous admirers.

SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP.

We have just seen a marvellous specimen of minute penmanship, executed a few years ago by an English gentleman, which is now in the possession of Mr. McLean, in the Haymarket, of which he thinks so highly that he has published a photograph of it. The subject of this pen-and-ink drawing is an emblazoned and highly-ornamental group of the Royal arms of England, surmounted by the Prince of Wales's plume, the crown of England being borne in the midst by angels—all interwoven with elaborate arabesque and lace work of the most elegant and nicely-varied description. The monogram "V. R." is wrought most artistically, surrounded with foliage, &c.; and running through the whole pattern, in large letters, are the words, "Long live Victoria." The delicacy and precision of the touch in the numberless lines employed in this production would pass all belief except upon actual inspection, for which, in parts, the aid of the microscope would be required.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A correspondent from British Columbia takes exception to some remarks in the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* upon the subject of that colony, and the consecration of its new Bishop. Writing from Victoria, under date of the 9th of May, he observes:—"In your issue of March 12, 1870, which reached here yesterday, I observed in an editorial some very harsh expressions in regard to our population. I deem it my duty to reply to these strictures, as, if passed unnoticed, they might be deemed truthful by some unacquainted with the facts. I trust your love of truth will induce you to give the same publicity to this statement which was granted to the former mischievous article, and thus repair the wrong you have committed, which, in charity, we hope was through ignorance. During the past year 30,000 persons have entered the country, and sojourned for a longer or shorter period. The large portion have left on account of climate, or unwilling to endure the hardships which pioneers must always expect. They came from California whose character as a lawful and orderly State is none of the best. Yet, in spite of this, I am unable to present any catalogue of crime or lawless acts sufficient to justify branding the community as 'a multitude of desperate adventurers.' 'The scourging of the civilised world,' by which terms you have been pleased to designate us. Our population is composed of hardy, industrious people: we are engaged in battling with the difficulties incident to a new country, the envious abuse and misrepresentation of Californians, the dangers of Indian violence, and suffering under an incompetent Executive, for the purpose of developing the resources of a wild but fertile and rich portion of the British dominions. In spite of these obstacles we struggle on, looking to England for help in the hour of our greatest need. But those who should stand shoulder to shoulder with us point the finger of scorn, and hold us up before the gaze of the world as unprincipled and criminal men. 'This is the unkindest cut of all.' The lawful behaviour and general good conduct of our people have been the subject of much remark and self-gratulation. Everything goes orderly and quietly; and I venture to assert that there is more crime and disorder in the same number of people taken from the same classes in London than here by seventy-five per cent."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

WHILE the public out of doors are panting and languishing in the heat it is really surprising to witness the amount of vigour and energy which is displayed by our legislators. Even the Lords show and discuss until seven o'clock with tedious regularity; and those wonderful septuagenarians and octogenarians, the Law Lords, who have been all sitting on appeals from half-past ten to four in the day, continue to follow each other on the same side in the evening with the persistent garrulity of their time of life and profession. In the Commons there have been wonderfully large assemblies of members, which is astonishing, inasmuch as, the exigency of keeping out the odour of the Thames rendering it necessary to keep all the windows shut, the ventilation of the chamber is not so complete as it has been accustomed to be since the happy day when Dr. Reid was prohibited from pouring his hot and cold blasts into the artificial atmosphere which was his delight to create. There have been steady and successful "whips" on the occasion of the discussion of two or three private bills, and these occasions are always very characteristic of the House of Commons. One gathers very little of what actually goes on from newspaper reports; but, as the influence which is at work is always personal, the sort of debating which prevails is sharp and ringing. It may be taken for certain that when Sir James Graham led one of these tumultuous debates that intensity and strong feeling were not wanting; while in another case, the question being a religious one, there could be still less doubt of the semi-bitter tone which prevailed. This latter in particular was an excellent specimen of the kind of debate which we are endeavouring to indicate. The subject was the right of a clergyman of the Scottish Episcopal Church, who was believed to have Puseyite tendencies, endeavouring by a private bill to be allowed to hold preferment in the Church of England. Of course, out came all the peculiarities of the thousand and one sections of religious holding in their most approved form. There was the three divisions of the Scotch Church running a tilt at each other; there were High and Low Church of England in the persons of Mr. Newdegate and Lord John Manners; and free trade in parsons humorously supported by Mr. Bright. Then, of course, came Mr. Roebuck with his usual assertion that not a single person had spoken the truth until he rose; and Lord Palmerston, with his well-known curt advice as to the manner in which the relations between Providence and man ought to be understood; and, lastly, the climax in the person of Mr. Hladfield, with his vehement denunciations against the persecutors of dissent, and his remarkable testimony to the principle of nonconformity, in the remarkable way in which he allocates certain letters of the alphabet, as contradistinguished from the mode of using them by grammatical aristocrats and members of the Established Church, and which invariably sets the House into roars of laughter, with the not unnatural result of considerable heat on the part of the hon. gentleman himself. Then, again, look at the keen cut-and-thrust debate on the bill to enable a Roman Catholic to be Lord Chancellor of Ireland. There seemed to be a general impression among the high-protesting Protestants that such a measure, introduced at such a moment, means more than meets the eye, considering that both the present Irish law officers of the Crown are members of the British faith, and when it is understood that the new Lord Chancellor of Ireland was not overwilling to resume the tenure of the seals which he had before held for a long period. Some people asked whether it was with a view to remoteness of design that Sir William Somerville, who was ever a very prominent statesman and member of Parliament, should be re-elected from the obscurity into which he has long sunk in order to propose a measure of this kind. There was a suspicious readiness, too, on the part of the Government to take up the scheme; and one is not surprised at the loudness of Mr. Newdegate's groans and the double-dyed Orange hue of Mr. Whiteside's stupendous oration, especially when one remembers how near the grasp of the latter the dignity in question has lately been, and that his brother-in-law and nearest political coadjutor has just had it torn from him. But what was surprising was the tone and manner of Mr. Gladstone. While Mr. Cardwell was balancing the two parties in Ireland in his elaborate sentences, as an Irish Secretary is always obliged to do, Mr. Gladstone stood at the bar in an attitude which seemed to indicate something very near akin to contempt for the business which the Government official was manipulating so unskillfully; but after Mr. Whiteside had spoken a few sentences, and had introduced Mr. Gladstone's own name in them, that gentleman glided quietly into his seat, and when his turn came he started up, with his face full of fire and his manner flecked with vigour, and in a masterly, keen, crushing speech of ten minutes—no more—which was at once dignified, humorous, argumentative, and piled up with grand phrasology—concentrated every faculty of an orator and all the scorn of an offended member of Parliament. It was one of those bursts of earnest speechmaking which are now so rare in the House of Commons, and which are worth waiting through a long hot summer night to listen to. It even roused Mr. Walpole into a diluted imitation of a style which had so successfully carried the House along with it; it brought out sarcasm and irony bitter enough from Mr. Disraeli; elicited something of the insolent tone of 1857 from Lord Palmerston, animated the torpor of Sir George Lewis, and actually flashed inspiration into the lymphatic and apathetic idiosyncrasy of Sir William Somerville, while it put the House into one of those fevers of excitement which, when they begin about one o'clock in the morning, are so difficult to allay. Certainly one has not for a long time witnessed so decided a case of that electrification of the House and its prolonged effects with which at times it is affected in the strangest and strongest manner.

But physical heat and excitement seem to be the normal condition of members, even in the midst of the dull regions of discussion on the Estimates. Having got a fighting man, and one who can hold his own right well as the representative of the Navy in the person of Lord Clarence Paget, the usual minor spouters of the Committees of the whole House have been exhibiting unusual combativeness. Sir Charles Napier seems to think he has found a foeman worthy of his steel in the seagoing Secretary to the Admiralty, and he is engaged with him, yard-arm and yard-arm, every ten minutes throughout the evening—not altogether hostilely and bitterly, but with a sort of complacent hotness of manner which seems to indicate a secret delight that at last he has got hold of an Admiralty official who will really understand when he is being pitched into. Then there is Mr. Lindsay, who, ever since the debate on the want of confidence in Lord Derby's Government, seems as if he were suffering under some previous disappointment, and was endeavouring to console himself by differing with every one, and pouring out prophecies of ruin and disaster, and denunciations of management and administration, in a loud voice, and with a rufous countenance, with such constancy and to such an extent that the vexed ears of his hearers tingle again with his iteration, which might well be designated by the impolite adjective which is to be found connected with that word in *Hamlet's* soliloquy to the players. Mr. Roebuck, too, has put forth one or two fine specimens of those qualities which he declared himself to possess when he fixed on himself the significant and suggestive designation of "Tear-em!" and whose most violent attack has been made on so unimpeachable a subject as Sir James Graham. Every one knows by this time that that right honourable gentleman is nevertheless unexcelled when he has an oratorical purpose to serve so. Last proof of all that the House of Commons is full of vitality and pluck in the midst of the preternatural ardour of the atmosphere is to be found in this fact, whereas they get to work actually at a quarter past four in the afternoon, they have begun to sit on until two o'clock the next morning with terrible regularity. Among things noticeable in the characteristics of the House and of individuals, two have been, as we think, decidedly to be remarked. The one is that the buoyancy and vigilance of Lord Palmerston as the Leader of the House have sensibly diminished. In his short speeches, when he has of late on several occasions risen as the arbiter and director of an agitated and feverish discussion, there has been a weakness, both of matter and manner, which was never traceable in him hitherto. Nor has this escaped the keen and critical eye of Mr. Disraeli, for on one special occasion he made a speech of the kind above indicated delivered by Lord Palmerston

the subject of about as sharp and unpleasant a sarcasm as one would wish not to hear. The contrary is the case with Lord John Russell, who being Foreign Secretary—and all questions and interrogations of any import, and such as hush the House into silence at once, being just now connected with foreign affairs—it is on his answers that attention hangs, and he occupies just the position which Lord Palmerston used to hold in former Liberal Administrations. The result is a change from a somewhat subdued and hopeless tone and aspect on the part of Lord John into a swelling port, a lofty demeanour, and a grandiloquence of address, accompanied with a self-satisfied complacency that is on the whole rather amusing. It was worth, say, half an hour's endurance of the stifling air-pressure of the Strangers' Gallery to witness the style in which he delivered the statement of the settlement of the preliminaries of peace between France and Austria. It was thought not impossible to trace in it something of a consciousness that that desired event was not altogether unconnected with some action and some effort of his own.

Looking at this circumstance of peace from a purely Parliamentary point of view, and that view taking its tone from considerations connected with the time of year and the state of the thermometer, it has been an immediate blessing, for it has saved our legislators from two dog-days' debate on foreign affairs. That it has crushed the sprouting ambition of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe in the one House, and of Lord Elcho in the other, is, of course, very melancholy; but Parliamentary eloquence is a plant which flourishes best in the spring: its vitality is fearfully at a discount in July.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

RIFLE CORPS.—Some questions respecting the drill and instruction of volunteer rifle corps gave rise to a conversation on the subject, in which the Earl of Winchilsea, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Earl of Malmesbury, and other Peers participated, and elicited various explanations from the Earl of Ripon on behalf of the Government.

COOLIE EMIGRATION TO THE WEST INDIES.—Lord DROUGHAM, in presenting a petition, called attention to the subject of coolie emigration to the British West Indian colonies, which, he contended, under the operation of local acts and practices, had degenerated into something not far removed from a revival of the slave trade.—The Duke of Newcastle having made some observations in reply, and after a few words from the Earl of Airlie, the subject dropped.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.—The Earl of CORK inquired whether the Government intended to bring in any bill for the better management of endowed schools in Ireland.—After some remarks from Lord DONOUGHMORE, Earl GRANVILLE stated that no bill on the subject would be brought forward during the present Session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S BILL.—On the motion for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments on this bill, Sir J. GRAHAM moved as an amendment that the further consideration of the measure should be postponed for a fortnight. A prolonged discussion ensued, in which the merits of the contract made with the company in question by the late Administration were warmly controverted and defended on different sides, and many comments made upon the general question of public guarantees for the construction of similar works.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER maintained that the Government were bound to preserve faith with the company, and carry out the compact entered into by their predecessors. He admitted, however, that, as the question was now for the first time presented to the new Parliament, some little time for consideration might justly be accorded.—On a division the amendment was negatived by a majority of 177 to 130.—The Lords' amendments on the bill were then considered and agreed to.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Sir S. NORTHCOOTE inquired whether the Submarine Telegraph Company had been permitted by the Government to lay down any additional wires between England and France, and whether the permission had been given to them without requiring a surrender or modification of the monopoly recently granted by the French Government, which gives them an exclusive right to lay down lines of telegraph between the two countries.—Mr. LAING stated that the company had, on application, declined to surrender their French monopoly. The present Government had, in consequence, at first objected to grant them permission to lay down any additional wires between England and France, but found that, under the terms of their charter, the company were entitled to demand that privilege. This permission, he added, would only last until the expiration of their charter in 1862.

INCOME-TAX.—In reply to Mr. Butler, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that no intention existed to bring in a bill during the present Session to alter the present system under which the income-tax was assessed and collected.

THE ARMISTICE.—Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether any further intelligence had been received by the Government respecting the armistice, and whether there was any prospect that the truce would become a peace?—Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that no official intelligence had arrived except a telegraphic despatch from our Ambassador in Paris. The armistice, in point of fact, signified nothing more than a suspension of hostilities, but he trusted that, in the interval of five weeks thus obtained, terms might be proposed by the belligerent Powers which would furnish the basis for a final termination of the war.

NEW OPENING TO ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On the motion for going into Committee of Supply, (Mr. KINNAIRD called attention to the advisability of taking advantage of the present opportunity of Berkeley House having been pulled down to secure a road for the passage of carriages and horses from Charing-cross through Spring-gardens into St. James's Park.—Considerable discussion followed the introduction of the subject, many criticisms being pronounced upon the conduct of the Metropolitan Board of Works.—Mr. FITZROY explained the reasons, chiefly arising from considerations of expense, why the proposed thoroughfare should not be constructed.—The subject then dropped.

BOUNTY TO SEAMEN.—Sir J. PAKINGTON reverted to the proclamation issued on Saturday giving a bounty to certain classes of seamen employed in the national fleet. He believed that the proceeding was unnecessary, and that the precedent thus established would prove highly disadvantageous to the public service.—Lord C. PAGET submitted that the question would be more appropriately discussed when an estimate for the expense incurred by this extension of bounty was presented to the House.

TROOPS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.—Colonel DICKSON having adverted to some statements which had appeared in a newspaper respecting the insignificant number of troops available for the defence of the country, General PEELE read a return showing that on the 1st of June the aggregate number of men of all arms on actual service in the United Kingdom, including about 23,000 embodied militia, was 109,614. Of these, nearly 14,000 belonged to the artillery, who could bring 180 guns fully equipped into the field at a few hours' notice, besides having 110 more in store, with all their apparatus complete to the minutest detail.—Mr. WILLIAMS commented upon the enormous magnitude and rapid increase in the military and naval expenditure of the country.

SUPPLY.—The motion for going into Committee of Supply was agreed to, and the House, in Committee of Supply, proceeded to discuss the remaining votes belonging to the Supplemental Navy Estimates.

On resuming, the remaining business on the paper was disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CONCLUSION OF PEACE.—Lord WILMINGTON announced that the Government had received a telegraphic despatch from Vienna stating that preliminaries of peace had been agreed upon between the Emperor of the French and the Emperor of Austria. The noble Lord proceeded to describe the principal bases of this agreement, which will be found in another column.

IRISH COURTS OF COMMON LAW.—On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, some returns were ordered respecting the courts of common law in Ireland.

THE NEW SOUTH WALES AND QUEENSLAND DEBT.—In reply to a question from the Earl of Cairnryan, the Duke of Newcastle explained the present state of the question relating to the definition of boundary and participation of debt between the non-divided colonies of New South Wales and Queensland, and described the measures which had been adopted for the settlement of that question.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—Lord LYNCHBURGH moved for a Select Committee to inquire into and report upon the mode of taking evidence in the Court of Chancery.—After a few remarks from Lord Cranworth and Lord Chelmsford the motion was agreed to, upon the understanding that the suggested inquiry should be conducted by a Commission instead of a Select Committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GRIVIE'S DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.—The second reading of this bill, brought in as a private one, was opposed on the ground that it involved a public question. Mr. Grivie, it was contended, having fallen under episcopal censure in Scotland on account of errors which he had not recanted, had no title to enjoy an endowment in the English Church.—After a prolonged discussion, an amendment moved by Mr. A. STEUART, to defer the second reading for three months, was carried by a majority of 232 to 84.

THE LAW OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.—In reply to Mr. Murray, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that the bill introduced by the late Government for amending the law of bankruptcy and insolvency would not be proceeded with. Her Majesty's Ministers were, however, considering the subject, and hoped to bring forward a measure of their own in another Session.

THE PEACE.

Mr. Disraeli having inquired whether the results of the interview held by the Emperors of France and Austria on the previous day had been made known to the Government, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the preliminaries of peace had been received from the French Ambassador in London. The bases of peace had been signed by the two Emperors. The principal bases agreed upon were these:—That Lombardy should be ceded to Austria by the Emperor of the French, in order to its being consolidated with the dominions of the King of Sardinia; that the Italian States should be consolidated into a Federation, of which the Pope would be honorary President; and that Venice was to become a member of that Federation, under the government of an Austrian Archduke. The Emperor of the French, to whom it had been proposed that Savoy should be ceded as a compensation for the expense of the war, had declined to accept any addition to the territory of his empire. After making this announcement, the noble Lord expressed a hope that Lord Elcho would not, under the circumstances, persevere with the motion of which he had given notice respecting the Italian question.—Lord Elcho signified his intention to abandon that motion.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.—Mr. HADFIELD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law for the regulation of municipal corporations in England and Wales.

DWELLINGS FOR THE LABOURING CLASSES.—Leave was given to Sir W. Somerville to bring in a bill extending the Act for facilitating the improvement of landed property in Ireland to the erection of dwellings for the labouring classes in that country.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—Mr. B. COCHRANE moved an address to the Crown praying for certain relaxations in the rules of the Civil Service Examination Commissioners, which he maintained operated harshly and unjustly towards some classes of applicants for public employment.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER contended that the subject of competitive examination should be investigated as a whole, and not upon the narrow grounds or with reference to the special cases to which the present motion alone referred. No case, he submitted, had been made out sufficient to justify the interference of the House.—After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS.—On the motion for the nomination of the Select Committee upon Endowed Schools, some opposition was raised by Colonel DUNNE, who objected that Ireland was not adequately represented in the Committee. After a brief discussion it was agreed to add two representatives from Ireland to the panel, and the Committee was nominated.

PUBLIC CONTRACTS.—The Select Committee on Public Contracts was also nominated on the motion of Mr. GLADSTONE, and after a debate, in which a similar objection that too few Irish members were included among the number of hon. gentlemen of whom the Committee was composed was urged with much pertinacity by many representatives from the sister Isle, on the name of Mr. BAXTER being proposed as a member of the Committee, Mr. MAQUIE moved its omission, with the view of substituting that of Mr. HENNESSY, but, after some debate, the amendment was negatived on a division by a majority of 135 to 34, and Mr. Baxter duly nominated to serve on the Committee.

BOUNDARIES (IRELAND) BILL.—Mr. CARDWELL obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act relating to the survey of boundaries in Ireland.

THE ADMIRALTY COURT BILL.—This bill, after some discussion, went through Committee.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion for the second reading of this bill, by which a Roman Catholic was declared eligible for the office of Lord Chancellor,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved as an amendment that the bill be read a second time that day six months. He argued at some length against the measure as being an invasion of the Protestant Constitution, and practically abrogating the settlement of 1829.

The amendment was seconded by Sir BROOKE BRIDGES.

Mr. CARDWELL supported the bill, which was framed, as he contended, strictly in accordance with the principles of the Act of 1829. That principle recognised the complete equality of Catholics and Protestants, limited only by one or two special exceptions based upon causes which did not exist with the appointment of Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Mr. WHITESIDE insisted that the prohibition in question was adversely introduced in the Emancipation Act, and constituted one of its fundamental principles. The Irish Chancellor exercised some ecclesiastical patronage, performed high political functions, and was, in the absence of the Lord Lieutenant, actually the representative of Royalty in Ireland.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the late Attorney-General for Ireland appeared to have retrograded very considerably from the tolerant doctrines which he had advocated from the Treasury bench. He argued that the functions appertaining to the Irish Chancellorship were essentially legal and secular, and as a disciple of Robert Peel gave his cordial approbation to a measure which merely carried out the principle whereon the enactment of 1829 was based.

Mr. WALPOLE maintained that the settlement of 1829 should not be disturbed, except upon graver causes than had been shown in favour of the present measure.

Colonel DICKSON moved the adjournment of the debate.

Lord PALMERSTON hoped that the House would be allowed to come to a division on a measure respecting which he observed that many members seemed already to have made up their minds. The question was a very simple one. The office of Irish Chancellor was in all its essential characteristics entirely judicial and civil, and as such there was no reason why Catholic barristers should be barred from access to the highest prize in their profession.

Mr. DISRAELI remarked that the question was now surrounded with many doubts and difficulties. The House was entitled to demand time for deliberation before it was called upon to disturb a great settlement. He suggested the propriety of referring the bill to a Select Committee.

The HOME SECRETARY reiterated the expression of his belief that, in including the Irish Chancellorship among the offices which a Catholic could not hold, Sir Robert Peel was actuated by an erroneous idea that that functionary exercised ecclesiastical patronage. He supported the bill, but was willing to consent to the proposition for referring it, after the second reading, to a Select Committee.

After a few words from Mr. B. Stanhope, some explanatory remarks were given by Sir W. SOMERVILLE, by whom the bill had been brought forward, and who consented to refer it to a Select Committee.

Sir W. MILES nevertheless insisted on pressing the motion for the adjournment, which

Mr. B. STANHOPE expressed his readiness to withdraw.

Lord C. HAMILTON having briefly spoken, the House divided on the question that the debate should be adjourned. There appeared—Ayes, 142; noes, 210.

The discussion, which had become very confused, was renewed and pursued for some time. At last the motion for adjourning the debate was renewed and agreed to, and the further progress of the bill stands postponed until Tuesday next.

(The remainder of our Parliamentary intelligence will be found in page 56.)

AFFIXING POSTAGE-STAMPS.—The Postmaster-General has issued the following notice:—"The best mode of affixing postage-stamps is to wet slightly the corner of the envelope and the gummed side of the stamp, and then gently to press the stamp till it is firmly fixed. The practice of dipping the stamp in water is objectionable, because, unless the stamp be immediately withdrawn and care be taken, by the use of blotting-paper or some other absorbent, to remove any excess of moisture, the gum may be washed off or the stamp may be rubbed off the letter. By the use of envelopes bearing an embossed stamp, all risk of the stamp being detached may be avoided. Envelopes bearing a penny embossed stamp may be purchased at any post-office; and on application at the office of Inland Revenue, Somerset House, London, W.C., embossed stamps of any value are placed on envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, or letter-paper."

On Saturday morning last an account was issued of the gross public income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the year ended the 30th of June last. The income was £65,639,573 19s. 3d.; the expenditure was £66,032,676 17s. 5d.; showing an excess of expenditure over income in the year to the amount of £314,102 18s. 2d.

OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON AND TAVISTOCK RAILWAY.

This new line of railway was inaugurated on Tuesday, June 21. The following brief description of the opening ceremonial is abridged from a detailed account which appeared in the *Plymouth Herald*.—With the exception of the opening of the Cornwall line, no event has occurred for many years past of more importance to the trade and commerce of Plymouth and Devonport, whilst to the residents in Tavistock and its vicinity the facilities of communication which will now be open to them cannot fail greatly to advance the material prosperity of such as are engaged in business pursuits, and to bring within easy reach of persons of leisure and fortune many fresh sources of pleasure. Under these circumstances, there were not a few of the inhabitants at the Plymouth end of the line who were willing to make holiday, and, as the whole of the people of Tavistock seemed to participate in this feeling, it appears to have been tacitly resolved that all who were on pleasure bent should make that agreeable little town the scene of general festivity. And most assuredly everything was done which could be done at Tavistock to give éclat to an event which will evermore make the 21st of June one of the brightest red-letter days in its annals. The first train from Plymouth for Tavistock started about nine o'clock, and conveyed those holders of tickets who could not be accommodated in the train



THE EDMUND MAIN COLLIERY, NEAR BARNSELY.—SKETCHED FROM THE BANK NEAR THE MASONS' ARMS.

which was to bear the directors and other of the more distinguished visitors. The second train left a few minutes before two o'clock, and consisted of ten carriages, containing about 350 persons; the time occupied in the journey was thirty-seven minutes, the distance by rail being sixteen miles and a half. No line of railway in the country of double the length is so rich in its attractive features. Its point of junction with the South Devon Railway is about three miles from Plymouth, whence it traverses the beautiful vale of the Plym, and—alternately winding along the sides of the hills, and by the friendly aid of an occasional viaduct leaping, at a bound, across deep valleys and murmuring rivulets—many an attractive woodland scene, diversified with trees of every growth, was presented to the eye as the train pursued its hurried course, whilst here and there were seen a village church perched upon a distant hill, or, sheltered by a clump of trees, an humble cottage, with its smoke-wreath dispersing and losing itself as it gained the summit of the glen, all contributing to form a succession of pictures not easily to be forgotten. At every point along the line where there was a sign of a human habitation the train was received with glad welcome, old and young turning out in holiday attire to do honour to

the occasion. There was no stopping at either of the stations, but, rapid as was the pace at which the train proceeded, there was time enough to catch sight of the pleasure-beaming faces of joyous rustics, who made the welkin ring with their cheers. A few minutes more and it soon became evident that the train was in the immediate vicinity of Tavistock, a large and increasing number of persons being assembled on each side of the railway as it approached the station. The eye also caught sight of the neat cottages, each with its inclosed garden, which the Duke of Bedford has, with a kindly consideration, caused to be erected for the benefit of the numerous workmen employed upon the estate. Soon the train had reached the interior of the station at Tavistock, where hundreds of the inhabitants of the town, including many ladies, had assembled, and gave an enthusiastic welcome to the directors and other visitors, the band of the Warwick Militia playing the National Anthem. The deputy chairman, Mr. Dabb, accompanied by Mr. Woolcombe, chairman of the South Devon Railway; James Skardon, Esq., Mayor of Plymouth; R. J. Laity, Esq., Mayor of Devonport; Dr. Miller, Exeter; Mr. Frean, Mr. W. E. Rendle, Mr. Ralph Cole; Mr. H. M. Gibson, chairman of the Great Western Docks; Mr. Evens, secretary of the

Tavistock Railway; Mr. Carr, secretary of the South Devon Railway; Mr. Whitford, Mr. Bridgman, &c., proceeded, on leaving the carriages, to the connecting platform, where they were received by the Portreeve of Tavistock, C. H. Daw, Esq., who was attended by sergeants-at-mace bearing the usual insignia of office, and accompanied by the leading inhabitants and visitors. The Portreeve, after shaking hands with the chief magistrates of Plymouth and Devonport, and with the directors of the line, proceeded to read a congratulatory address on the completion of the railway; and Mr. Dabb said a few words in reply. A procession was then formed, which proceeded from the station through the principal parts of the town. The decorations were numerous, and some of them exceedingly tasteful; every street having one or more triumphal arches, and most of the houses being bedecked with evergreens, whilst flags of all nations fluttered in the breeze. A déjeuner was given at the Bedford Hotel, at which about 150 persons were present. During the morning and afternoon there was a variety of out-of-door amusements; arrangements were also made for supplying tea to some hundreds of persons, the tables being laid in the streets; and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.



OPENING OF THE SOUTH DEVON AND TAVISTOCK RAILWAY.—FROM A SKETCH BY T. V. ROBINS



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH ON THE BATTLE-FIELD OF SOLFERINO.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

Of Louis Napoleon's coolness in the field many instances have been given. The *Sentinelle* of the Jura relates the following episode of the battle of Solferino:—"We were fighting to get into Cavriana. The Emperor came to satisfy himself as to what was going on; the balls whistled round us, and a shell bursting close by made his Majesty's horse rear. The escort proceeded to the head of the battalion, and the fire became warmer as the uniform of the Generals and the cuirasses of the Cent Gardes served as points to aim at. The Colonel threw himself in front of the Emperor, and said, 'Sire, do not expose yourself; it is at you they are aiming.' 'Very well,' replied the Emperor with a smile; 'silence them, and they will then fire no longer.' This expression gave us fresh vigour, and I know not how it was, but at a bound we gained 100 yards, and in twenty minutes after we had taken Cavriana." Our illustration is taken at the moment when Baron Larry's horse was shot under him, as the Baron rode close by the Emperor.

The village of Solferino, and the successful attack upon it by the French troops, are thus described by a correspondent of the *Times*. The square tower at its summit, called "The Spy of Italy," mentioned in the description, is a prominent object in our Engraving:—"The hill around which the village of Solferino is built is the most prominent object all along this country. It is of a conical shape, and has at its summit a high square tower, called the 'Spia (Spy) d'Italia,' for from the top of it you can overlook the plain of Upper Italy from the Alps to the Po. This hill is detached from the rest of the range, and throws out three plateaux—one in the direction of the lake, another towards the plain, and a third towards Cavriana. It forms thus, as it were, a high castle with three bastions, and all the roads leading towards it run in the openings between the plateaux. The sides, with the exception of that towards the plain, are very precipitous. . . The fight began in the plain, just where the road coming from Castiglione bends to ascend the village,

and crosses the road from the latter to the main road of Goito. Two divisions of the 1st corps (Forey's and Bazaine's) had orders to drive the enemy from this position, while one division of the 2nd corps was to take the village in the rear by San Cassiano. The enemy's skirmishers having been driven back, the two divisions of the 1st corps advanced, and, after a sharp fusillade, succeeded in driving him back towards the village. But it was only at the village that the real fight began. The entrance to it had been barricaded, and the high garden walls which extend to the right and left were loopholed for musketry, while on the spur which lies to the right of the road as you ascend a battery was sending down a shower of grape. This entrance became the scene of a most desperate fight, but was at last forced, and then began one of those street fights which seem to have become a characteristic of this campaign; every house had been loopholed, and was occupied by the

enemy. As there are no gates in the rear of the courtyards of these houses, the defenders in each were obliged to fight to the last or else surrender. Twice the first division of the 1st corps had succeeded in penetrating to the church, the inclosure wall of which is just at the foot of the great tower and the top of the hill, and twice it had to retire before the reserves which the enemy brought up. The fight had lasted for more than two hours, and the strength of the soldiers began to fail. At this moment, which was about eight o'clock, the voltigeurs and the chasseurs of the Guard received orders to relieve them. At the same time the division of the 2nd corps, with the Turcos or Chasseurs Indigènes, pushed home its attack from San Cassiano, while the other division of the 1st corps had attained the heights to the left of the road. In less than half an hour the enemy was driven out of his stronghold, and had to retire, leaving twelve guns behind. He retired in the direction of Cavriana, but only step by step."

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN ITALY. HOW THE AUSTRIANS WERE BEATEN, AND WHY THEY MUST BE IN FUTURE.

[This letter arrived too late for insertion in our last week's Number, having been delayed, as many a previous one from the same source has been, in its transmission through the post. We give it insertion now because we believe it will well repay perusal, although the sudden change from a state of war to one of peace may have thrown some of its reflections a little out of date.]

THE great and long-expected struggle has at length "come off," and Austria has been beaten. To do the Viennese journals all justice, they have not sought to equivocate as to the result; there is the fair and well-won testimony to the valour of their troops, but there is also the confession that, though they crossed the Mincio to attack, they recrossed it defeated and driven back. It would be impossible to give in words any picture of the utter dismay and depression that now reign throughout that army. For years and years back the empire had concentrated all its efforts upon the one point—how to form the greatest army of Europe. There were no details too small nor too intricate to enter upon: they regarded the organisation of a military force as a great machine in which, every screw and cog and pinion being polished and perfected, the work of the whole must of necessity prove powerful and successful. All that dashing valour, the "star" of French troops, they looked on as indiscipline. Every exercise of individual courage was regarded as subversive of order; in fact, the duty of a soldier was comprised in the one virtue, obedience, and it only needed that the Generals should be faultless in judgment to make the system a success.

The Germans have been beaten in this war exactly as they were beaten in the wars of the first Empire: rapidity of movement has defeated them. The present Emperor of the French is not more conspicuous for anything than for the close and attentive study he has made of the causes of his uncle's success. So intently, indeed, has he bent his mind to this task that it may be said he has shaped and fashioned his whole career by this knowledge. To bring into the field what might be deemed a finer army than that of Austria would be impossible; to have more powerful men, in a higher state of drill and equipment, none could hope. It only, therefore, remained to consider in what special requisites of the soldier these troops were least conspicuous. The great Emperor soon made this discovery: he saw that the greatest defect of the Austrian was slowness—he could "go anywhere and do anything," but he must have time. The whole military system marched with the same slow and ponderous step. The mass of written reports that each regiment was obliged to furnish yearly would recall one of the most active public offices in England. "Schreiberei"—scribbling, it might be irreverently called—was the occupation of one-third of every officer's life. Not alone was there a daily report of the service, but special details of each individual man, forming a great "police-sheet" of secret intelligence. Besides these, each officer, according to his rank, was obliged, at certain stated intervals, to forward to the Head-quarter Staff plans for attack or defence of the station he was then occupying; how such a place might be surprised; how such another fortified; and all these, be it remembered, at considerable length, and with most ample detail. Now, all this cumbrous machinery of discipline fell to pieces at the first boom of a cannon on the Ticino; and this army, the very perfection of organisation, was beaten by troops not to be compared to them in physical qualities, nor one half so skilfully educated. They had, however, that which no training can confer, nor any amount of "pipeclay" compensate for: they had dash and daring—that terrible intrepidity which, when opposed to mere sluggish temperament, is an element of irresistible power. Peculiarity of costume, added to indisputable bravery, gave the Zouaves a terrible reputation, which this campaign has well sustained. It is said, that the Austrians will not cross bayonets with them, and assuredly the bayonet has been more than once the critical weapon in the present war.

The English military critics are disposed to blame the Austrian Generals for the daring move of crossing a river to give battle, and thus exposing themselves to the disastrous consequences of defeat with a river in their rear. There were, however, good and sufficient reasons for this step. First of all, the Austrians were ready; they had fallen back upon their reinforcements; and they well knew that the French would not cross the Mincio to attack them till the whole of the allied forces had come up, assisted by the 5th corps, which was advancing by forced marches from Sarzana, and expected to be in position on the Austrian left within a few days. It was a great object to anticipate the arrival of this corps, 45,000 strong, with a numerous artillery; while, as to retreat, they possessed no fewer than five bridges over the Mincio, and to pursue them would have been to enter into that dangerous quadrilateral of which we have heard so much, and may, doubtless, hear more.

A hundred speculations are afloat as to the future. Peschiera, it is said, cannot resist an attack from the lake. The mortar-boats now on their way from Genoa must reduce that fortress speedily, thus putting the allies in possession of one of the principal passes by which the Austrian reinforcements could reach them. Formidable preparations are already being made for an attack on Venice, so that, at any moment, the Austrians may be attacked front, rear, and on their left flank. In a word, the catastrophe of this sad drama is drawing hourly nearer, and the time is almost at hand when the question will be—how is the spoil to be divided?—in what shares is the rich booty to be partitioned out? For us in England that will be the anxious moment; and the Minister who can, while avoiding the necessity of a war, secure for us the due share that should belong to our influence, and the weight that ought to pertain to our counsels, will deserve well of his countrymen, not only now, but hereafter.

The first grand archery meeting will take place in the grounds of the Crystal Palace on Wednesday and Thursday, July 27 and 28.

A correspondence between the English and United States' Governments on the question of the right of visit has been published. The correspondence commences on the 19th of April, 1858, and extends to the 16th of May last. The several despatches are written by the Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Napier, Mr. Dallas, and Lord Lyons.

An attempt to tamper with papers given in at a literary examination had occasioned a "Ministerial crisis" at Pekin. Peshue, the chief of the Board of Examiners, had been bribed to substitute a good essay for an inferior one before the papers were submitted to Imperial inspection. He and his assistant were decapitated, and the Chancellor and other officials of the academy severely punished.

JAPAN WAX.—The shrub or tree yielding this solid butter or fat, which is becoming such a large and important article of commerce, belongs to the *Anacardiaceæ* family. There are a great many species, and, as they are poisonous, the leaves and shoots should not be handled by children. Several of them yield, however, important commercial products. The dried and chopped leaves and shoots of *Rhus coriaria* and *colinus*, under the name of sumach, form a large article of commerce in the south of Europe, and we import about 19,000 tons a year for the use of tanners and dyers. Containing a good deal of tannin, it is powerfully astringent, and is used to stain leather yellow. The juice of *Rhus radicans* and *R. toxicodendron*, North American species, is milky, stains black, and is extremely poisonous. *Rhus succedanea*, the species which furnishes the Japan wax, has long been grown in our greenhouses, having been introduced from China nearly a century ago. It might be raised, we should suppose, in the Cape and Australian colonies, in the Mauritius, and India; and would be far preferable as an oleaginous plant to the species of candle-berry myrtles from which wax is obtained. It will grow in any common soil, and may be readily increased by ripened cuttings. We shall probably soon learn what is the ordinary mode of culture in the plantations of Japan, and whether any attention is paid to manuring, pruning, &c. The wax is of medium quality, between beeswax and the ordinary vegetable tallows, such as Bassia butter, Berseco vegetable tallow, cocum butter, &c. Though there are shades of difference, several of these varieties of wax possess the essential properties of that formed by the bee; indeed, it was formerly supposed that bees merely collected the wax already formed by the vegetable; but Huber's experiments show that the insect has the power of transmuting sugar into wax, and that it is in fact a secretion. Japan wax is softer, more brittle and fatty than beeswax, easily kneaded, and melts between 40 and 42°. It contains twice as much oxygen as beeswax, and has a different composition, consisting of palmitic acid, united with oxide of glyceryle. The small parcels which formerly reached this country have been used in Price's patent candle-works, in substitution for wax, for hard neutral fat, and, after conversion into the acid state, both for candles and night lights. For the last, a mixture of Japan wax and fat of low melting point makes a compact, soft, wax-like body. If the wholesale price can be reduced this wax will find its way into extensive consumption on the Continent for various purposes.—*China Telegraph*.

SHORNCIFFE CAMP.

(From a Correspondent.)

TRAVELLERS who, urged by duty or pleasure, find themselves speeding along that European highway which leads from London to Paris, via Dover, can hardly fail to notice a strange-looking assemblage of dwelling-places situated a few hundred yards south of the line, some three miles on the London side of the hilly town of Folkestone. A first glance conveys to the mind merely an idea of a moderate-sized country town; but the few intermittent glimpses of which the railway allows the traveller to avail himself develop, one by one, strange and puzzling peculiarities. There are no commanding edifices visible; no parish church, with its steeple-crowned tower; no market-place; no suburban mansions or villas: the houses are mathematically disposed in rectangular parallelograms, and are, moreover, all exactly alike in size, shape, and colour. Can it be that this part of England is subject to earthquakes? for, observe, these houses are mostly of wood, and have only a ground floor. The colouring, too—how strange! Every house is painted a sort of Venetian red, with white windows and doors, and black roof. If you are travelling for pleasure, take advice: stop at Folkestone, and spend a couple of hours in exploring this ligneous town. The journey is by no means irksome, and if it were you would find plenty to reward you for your exertion.

You take a fly at the station, and, having given the necessary instructions to the driver, away you rattle up and down the streets of Folkestone, and you are soon in a position to substantiate the assertion made by the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends," that this town is not built on seven hills, but on seventy. Having achieved the passage of these Alpine streets, you find yourself rolling smoothly along a well-made road, on one side of which is the sea, and on the other fine, bold, picturesque cliffs. Driving two miles along this road, you are in the village of Sandgate, which consists of one street, built between the foot of the cliffs and the beach. You leave your trap at one of the two weather-boarded hotels, and a few minutes' walk up somewhat steep and rugged paths brings you to a plateau known as Shorncliffe, whereon stands the wooden town—Shorncliffe Camp, accurately depicted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on the occasion of the Prince of Wales presenting colours to the 100th Regiment there a few months ago. Situated as it is in such an out-of-the-way corner of the world, it is but little known to the public, nor is it emblazoned on the scroll of fame like Aldershot.

One glance round the elevated plain on which you stand and you see at once that it is the finest site in the country for a large and serviceable camp, whether for purposes of instruction or for offensive or defensive operations. Its commanding situation; its position with regard to the Continent, from which it is distant about twenty-five miles; its proximity to the sea; the fine, pure, healthy air; the shelter it receives from a second range of cliffs about two miles to the north; the size of the plain, which is large enough to encamp the whole British army; and its capability of being easily fortified, all point it out as the most eligible spot in England for the chief camp.

At present Shorncliffe accommodates only 5000 men—namely, three regiments of the Line, four field batteries of artillery, a battalion of the Military Train, a squadron of cavalry, and a company of Engineers. In addition to the four field batteries there is a heavy field battery, consisting of 18-pounders. These troops, the camp being in the south-eastern district, are commanded by Lieutenant-General Mansel. The brigade of infantry is under Major-General Williams. This is the second brigade of this division; the first is stationed at Dover, under the command of Major-General Crauford.

The huts are arranged on three sides of a parallelogram, the eastern end being open. Near the centre of this opening stand the main guard-room, the flagstaff, and a small cannon, which is fired every day at or about noon, and gives the military time, for it is certainly neither local nor Greenwich; and, judging by it, the sun must keep his meridian appointments with but indifferent punctuality.

We will now look round and see how complete most of the arrangements are. As we came up the hill we passed a steam-engine. Beneath the house that contains the engine are large tanks, into which water is conveyed from a reservoir three miles off. The engine then forces the water into a cistern placed on a lofty tower situated on the plateau, and pipes from this cistern carry the water to every part of the camp. The cookhouses are all fitted with Capt. Grant's apparatus, which, with a small consumption of fuel, enable the men to perform all the culinary operations, such as steaming, frying, broiling, boiling, baking, and stewing, and so obtain a pleasing gastronomic variety. In addition to the usual ablution-houses, there are forty baths, fitted with every regard to comfort and decency. It is to be hoped that similar sanitary conveniences are placed in inland barracks; here they are hardly essentially necessary, seeing that a man may stand at the door of his hut and almost throw stones into the sea.

The Provost is a less pleasing feature. It resembles other military prisons as much as wooden huts can resemble stone buildings. Those large iron huts are barrack stores, and are filled with such articles of furniture as barrack rooms are supplied with. There is a solitary brick building, without windows, surrounded by a high wall, and surmounted by a lightning-conductor; that is the powder-magazine, unpleasantly near the huts; but the fact is, it existed before the camp was erected, and it is supposed Government could not afford to move so costly a building to a place where an accidental explosion would be less likely to prove fatal.

The church is built after the same style as the huts, only upon a much more extensive scale. It is fitted so that during the week it may serve as a school. The churchyard is picturesquely situated on the spur of a hill which runs out into the romantic-looking valley of Sebrook. Here traces may be seen of the Foreign Legion, for which this camp was originally erected, in the wooden and stone crosses placed at the head of some of the graves. Although the huts have been erected more than four years they are in excellent condition, as weatherproof as wooden buildings can be. The roofs are covered with felt and tar, and the walls externally with Torbay iron paint, which renders the wood apparently imperishable.

To the north-east of the camp stands a small brick barrack adapted for one field battery of artillery. This was erected and occupied long before the camp. At the diagonally-opposite corner (the south-west) is a half-finished redoubt. This was thrown up for practice by the troops encamped here under the command of Sir John Moore, in 1808, just prior to that General's embarkation for Spain, where, within four months of his landing, he received his death-wound.

The distance from Shorncliffe to the School of Musketry at Hythe is between two and three miles. The men in camp are consequently marched there in detachments for practice, which is decidedly a very advantageous arrangement.

The little watering-place of Sandgate, just under the camp, is a favourite resort for families during the seaside months. To those who turn their attention to the wonderful and now fashionable branch of science, marine zoology, the rocks there, at low water, will form an inexhaustible source of interest, for they abound in every variety of animals suited to the aquarium, and perhaps on no part of our coast can there be found so many splendid specimens of Actiniæ, some of the pools almost resembling beds of ranunculus. The surrounding scenery is varied and beautiful; and there are many curious antiquities in the neighbourhood.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday week, Watters and Edwards, two men connected with a notorious gang of quack doctors, were tried on a charge of conspiring to defraud. They professed to cure deafness, but gave medicines for which they charged large sums, but which did no good whatever. They were found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The Medical Times says that in Holland there are three assurance offices for the lives of cattle. One company has all its assured cattle vaccinated, as a preservative against contagious pneumonia. Another company inoculates only when the disease has invaded the animals' stalls. The third company does not vaccinate at all. It has been calculated that the first company has lost 6 per cent of cattle; the second 11 per cent; and the third 40 per cent.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Queen has approved of Senor Francisco Garcia Gaston as Consul in London for the Republic of the Equator.

Lord Chelsea has been recalled from the office of Secretary of Embassy at Paris.

The Rev. Joseph B. McCaul, of the British Museum, fractured his right arm on Thursday week.

The Martinière College of Lucknow (says the *Bombay Standard*), which was destroyed by the Oude rebels, was reopened on the 2nd of June.

The harvest in Hungary is reported excellent; in fact, the farmers have got more corn than they will be able to consume in two years.

On the 24th of May the Governor-General held his first levee as Viceroy of India.

From a Parliamentary paper just printed it appears that the cost of the Earl of Elgin's special mission to China amounted to £11,500.

The deliveries of tea in London estimated for the last week were 1412lb., an increase of 566,608lb., compared with the previous statement.

A drinking-fountain has been erected near the Peel monument in the old Market-place, Bury, at the expense of the Rev. F. Howorth.

Letters from Suez of the 25th of June announce a break, near Cosseir, in the Red Sea cable.

The *Sisters*, from Iceland, has returned without success, and reports that the seal-fishing has been a failure.

A letter from Christiania states that Hans Michelsen, the oldest and the most celebrated sculptor in Norway, died on June 20.

A contract has been taken by Mr. H. Pitcher, of Northfleet Dockyard, for the construction of a screw-frigate of 1800 tons for the Greek Government.

The King of Sweden died on Friday week, having just completed his sixtieth year. (We shall give a portrait of the deceased Monarch next week.)

Lord Overstone has subscribed a sum of fifty guineas towards the furtherance of the objects of the Warehousemen and Clerks' Provident Association.

The Commissioners to inquire into the practicability of introducing the decimal coinage into this country have made their final report against the experiment.

A letter from Trebizonde of the 22nd of June, received in Paris, informs us that the Persian Government is making preparations in anticipation of a war with Turkey.

Within the last few days a monument has been erected in the chapel of the Royal Naval School, New Cross, in memory of Mrs. Jones, the late respected matron of this institution.

A fine West Highland bull and two heifers, a black-faced ram and six ewes, and two collie dogs, have been presented by the Duke of Hamilton to the Emperor of the French.

The concluding ball of the second series at Almack's has been postponed by the ladies patronesses until Friday, the 22nd inst., when a very brilliant reunion is expected to close the season.

M. Dien announces at Paris that on Sunday evening, July 5, at 10.15, evening, he discovered a new comet in the constellation of Perseus. Its nebulous intensity is equal to a star of the ninth magnitude.

The Rev. Henry Hayman, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and now Head Master of St. Olave's Grammar School, Southwark, has been elected to be Head Master of the Cheltenham Grammar School.

The clipper-ship *Monica* arrived in the Mersey on Monday from Melbourne. She left Port Phillip Heads on the 19th of April, and brings 33,000 ounces of gold.

At the sale of the late Dr. Squibb's Library on Saturday last, by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson, in Leicester-square, an arm-chair formerly belonging to Dr. Johnson was sold for £10 15s.

The Dean of Chichester, the Rev. Dr. Hook, before leaving Leeds, of which town he has been the Vicar for twenty-two years, made several benefactions to different institutions in the town.

The statue of Handel which has been erected at Halle, the native city of the great composer, was uncovered on the 1st inst. A bronze statue of Handel has also been erected at Berlin.

Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, his name being first in the new Medical Register, died at Westoe, near South Shields, on Friday, in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, Assistant Commissioner in Oude, and Mr. R. L. Mangles, Assistant Magistrate at Patna, have had the Victoria Cross conferred upon them.

The re-election of the Right Hon. C. P. Villiers for Wolverhampton, and of Mr. Milner Gibson for Ashton-under-Lyne, took place on Saturday last. Both gentlemen were returned without opposition.

Two men who belonged to a cavalry regiment (Cuirassiers) were saved from drowning through the heroic conduct of the Rev. Mr. Allen, English Chaplain, while bathing in the Escant, near Ghent, on the 7th inst.

Three new names—those of the Bishop of Oxford, Sir G. C. Lewis, and W. Stirling, Esq., M.P.—have just been added to the list of trustees of the National Portrait Gallery, raising the number of trustees to sixteen.

Intelligence was received at Liverpool, on Saturday last, of the burning of the Boston ship the *Sarah Minot*, on the 25th of June, in latitude 48, longitude 23. The crew were saved by the *Retriever*, which arrived in the Mersey on Saturday from Barbadoes.

On Sunday the evening services at Westminster Abbey were brought to a close. The preacher was the Right Rev. Dr. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, who has recently been consecrated to the Australian bishopric of Brisbane.

The late Dr. Clark, of Western Moffat, has bequeathed certain sums of money to and in connection with the Free Church College of Glasgow, which, together with munificent contributions made during his life, amount (capitalising annuities) to about £35,000.

The Queen has granted the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to W. Byam, Esq., President of the Council of Antigua; and to W. Snagg, Esq., Chief Justice of Antigua and Montserrat.

The trial of Dr. Smethurst for the wilful murder of Isabella Bankes was commenced on Thursday week and continued on Friday; but, owing to the serious illness of one of the jurymen on the latter day, the jury were discharged. The trial of the prisoner is postponed until Aug. 15.

The Stratford-on-Avon Railway, which runs out of the Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton line of railway from Honeybourne, near Evesham, to Warwick, a distance of about nine miles, was opened with a public celebration on Monday.

On Saturday afternoon last as a porter, named Jones, in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, was walking along the permanent way towards the Hackney Wick junction, to reach his own line, a train from London came behind him and killed him on the spot.

The case of "bottling" a voter at Bury, which has been frequently before the public, came up on Saturday last for magisterial examination. Three men were committed for trial to Liverpool Assizes on the charge, and two were dismissed.

A correspondent suggests that policemen possessing a sufficient knowledge of French to be able to give simple directions as to route, &c., in that language should be placed at the portals of all the great buildings in the metropolis.

Mr. Charles Betts, who has been connected with the Egyptian Railway for some years, and has taken an active interest in its success, has been promoted to the rank of Bay, and appointed chief transit agent at Alexandria.

A meeting of the West Central Collegiate School for Young Ladies took place on Monday, at the rooms, No. 40, Southampton-row. It was addressed by the Rev. J. Hampden Gurney, Mr. Maurice, Mr. Plumptre, of Queen's College (who was in the chair), and others.

Last week the visitors at the South Kensington Museum were—On Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday (free days), 3541; on Monday and Tuesday (free evenings), 2394; on the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 888; one students' evening, Wednesday, 118; Thursday evening, 1504; total, 8945.

A portrait of Dr. Francis Hawkins has just been placed, by subscription among the former pupils of the Middlesex Hospital, in the board-room of that institution, in which he occupied the post of physician for thirty-five years, and from which he has recently retired on account of his appointment to the office of Registrar to the Medical Council.

The Bishop of Calcutta has circulated a proposal to establish three schools—one in the Punjab, one in the North-West Provinces, and one in Bengal—for the education of boys of European descent. The schools are to resemble as closely as circumstances will admit the public schools of England, and the course of instruction is to be in accordance with the requirements of the Calcutta University.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

GLACIER AND GLACIER THEORIES (lately occupying very much the attention of scientific men, and also of the general public, in consequence of the publications of the Alpine Club and others) form the subject of a long article in the new number of the *National Review*. The writer gives a short résumé of the works of most of the eminent men who have studied the subject, such as De Saussure, Agassiz, and others, but dwells particularly on the researches of Professor J. D. Forbes (named Glacier Forbes) and of Dr. Tyndall (of the Royal Institution). Although professing to do full justice to the zeal and intelligence of the latter philosopher in demonstrating his pressure theory of glaciers, the writer expresses his own conviction that the so-called "viscous theory" is the true one. The same views are maintained by Mr. A. Wills in an article with the same title in the last number of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*. We recommend both articles to the attention of persons interested in the question—still *sub judice*.

FRICTIONAL ELECTRICITY.—Some remarkable researches of Professor Volpicelli, of Rome, have been recently published. If a stick of ordinary sealing-wax be pulled briskly between the finger and thumb of the hand (naked or gloved), negative electricity is in general developed, as will be shown by the dry-pile electro-scope. The writer finds, however, that, if the energy of the stroke be varied, the indications of the electro-scope will be by no means constant. By successive rubbings the stick will be gradually reduced to the neutral state, and subsequently converted into a positively electrified body. The experiments require practice. To this phenomenon Volpicelli gives the name "alternate polarity." Many other experiments are described; and, in conclusion, he considers that, as the electric state of a body depends so essentially on the quantity and motion impressed upon its superficial molecules, it can no longer surprise us that one and the same body entering into different chemical combinations should act at one time as the electro-positive and at another as the electro-negative element. The distinction between vitreous and resinous electricity will be thus seen to be untenable, and the electrical classification of bodies given in works on physics will necessarily become inexact. For experiments of this nature Volpicelli greatly prefers the dry-pile electro-scope. The results of these experiments will, doubtless, be rigidly tested by our electricians.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE AT ROME.—The Rev. Father Secchi has published a detailed account of his Meteorograph, or Universal Meteorological Register, which the learned director has had recently erected in his observatory, and which is said to work already very exactly. It is characterized by the circumstance that the barograph (or register of atmospheric pressure), the anemograph (or register of the direction and intensity of the winds), the thermograph (or register of the temperature of the air), and the ombrograph (or register of the fall of rain), inscribe their indications on the same sheet of paper. Being thus brought together, great facility is afforded for the comparison of the relations and reciprocal influences of the four great meteorological phenomena. By the munificence of the Pope, who provided the means, Father Secchi has lately set up a complete collection of magnetic apparatus, supplied by the best British and German makers.—*Cosmos*.

OSSEIFEROUS CAVES NEAR PALERMO.—Some further observations on these caves by Dr. Falconer were read at the last meeting of the Geological Society. Along the bay of Palermo the hippurite-limestone presents inland vertical cliffs. At the base of these cliffs, but sometimes fifty feet above the level of the plain, and 200 feet above the level of the sea, the osseiferous caves occur. The Grotto di Santo Ciro is in the Monte Grifone, two miles from Palermo. It contains a thick mass of bone-breccia on its floor, extending also beyond its mouth. The bones found in it were formerly thought to be those of giants; some years since they were excavated for exportation, and among vast quantities of remains those of two species of the hippopotamus and also of the elephant were recognised by M. Christol at Marseilles. Professor Ferrara suggested that the latter were due to the Carthaginian elephants, and the former to animals imported by the Saracens for sport. The walls of the cave, to the height of eight feet, have been thickly bored by Pholades. In a visit made lately, Dr. Falconer found remains of oxen, deer, bears, swine, dogs, and a large animal of the cat kind, some of which indicated a pleistocene age. The Grotto di Maccagnone, lately the especial object of Dr. Falconer's researches, is about twenty miles from Palermo. It is at about the same elevation as the Grotto di Ciro, which it very much resembles in its contents. Coprolites of a huge hyena occur in the ochreous loam; and fragments of siliceous remains, closely resembling in form the obsidian knives from Mexico and the flint knives from Stonehenge, are found. They appear, according to Dr. Falconer, to have been formed by the disintegration, as films, of the long angles of prismatic blocks of stone. He thinks, also, that the cave has undergone several changes of level, and that the accumulation of bone breccia below and outside is referable to a period when the cave was scarcely above the level of the sea. The numerous remains of the hippopotamus show that the climate must have been very different from the present at no very distant geological period. Dr. Falconer's interesting communications will, doubtless, be printed in full in the Geological Society's Journal.

THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY have just issued the Illustrated Edition of their Proceedings for 1888; being the eleventh volume of the Illustrated Series commenced in 1848, under the auspices of the late able secretary, Mr. D. W. Mitchell. It contains, as usual, interesting papers by Dr. Gray, Messrs. G. Bennett, Sylvanus Hanley, Ph. Scholer (the present secretary), and other eminent zoologists. The coloured plates (forty-five in number) comprise eight mammalia, nineteen birds, three reptiles, three mollusca, seven annulosa, and eight radiata. The work will be available as a valuable present to lovers of zoology.

CLOUDS AND FOGS.—The nature of these phenomena has been warmly discussed by the French savans recently, and various theories have been broached. Some consider the clouds to be made up of globules, filled with air or the vapour of water; while others maintain that these globules are vacua. In a paper submitted to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Lenglé expresses the following opinion:—The suspension of clouds in our atmosphere is difficult to explain, supposing them to be composed of full globules. One cannot conceive how a cloud thus composed, resting on the earth, can raise itself, not by a sudden movement as from a breeze of wind, but by a slow, continuous, and nearly vertical motion, as is frequently observed from high mountains. Dust, it is true, is raised by the wind and carried to great heights, but it soon settles and is never held in equilibrium like the aqueous clouds. The theory that the globules of the clouds are composed of a liquid envelope containing air is open to the question as to their formation, &c. When the watery vapour in the atmosphere passes into the liquid state it tends undoubtedly to take the form of a full globule. This occurs at the first instant; but it cannot maintain this form. In liquefying the vapour disengages a large quantity of heat. The temperature of the globule is thus raised far above ebullition, and a partial re-vaporisation immediately takes place. But where? Evidently in the least cool part of the globule; that is to say, in its centre, since its surface has lost heat by radiation and by the cold air surrounding it. The vapour then dilates its envelope and remains imprisoned. The specific gravity of water, being scarcely six tenths that of air, it is readily conceivable how, by the variability of the condition of these globules, they may acquire different degrees of density, and thus be enabled to rest in equilibrium or to rise or fall in the atmosphere.—*Comptes Rendus*. This theory is opposed, and of course severely criticised, by other philosophers.

PARCHMENT PAPER.—This substance is prepared by exposing paper to the action of a mixture of two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and one part of water for no longer time than is sufficient to draw it through the liquid. Thus, in little more than a second of time, a piece of porous, feeble, unsized, paper is converted into a substance so strong that a ring of it ½ inch of an inch in width, and weighing no more than twenty-three grains, has sustained 92 lb.; a similar strip of parchment sustaining about 56 lb. The discovery of this substance has been hitherto attributed solely to Mr. W. E. Gaine, C.E., who had patented the invention for this country in 1857, since which time parchment paper has been largely manufactured and employed by Messrs. De la Rue. It now appears that the material part of the process had been discovered in 1846 by M. Louis Figuer and a skilful French chemist (now in California), named Poulmarde. M. Figuer does not envy or dispute the rights of the English manufacturers to the benefits of their enterprise, but simply desires that the priority of the discovery should be recognised. This has been done most frankly by Dr. Hofmann, the author of the report on the subject issued by Messrs. De la Rue. Dr. Hofmann, however, states that Mr. Gaine has perfected the process.

WRECK OF A TURKISH STEAMER.—A letter from Alexandria of the 30th ult. says:—"A frightful catastrophe has thrown the European inhabitants of this city into consternation. The steamer *Silistria*, of the Ottoman Company, which left Alexandria for Constantinople on the 25th, with about 350 Turkish and Christian passengers on board, foundered at sea, in consequence of a leak which she sprung in a few hours after she left the port. 273 of the persons on board were saved by a small Egyptian transport, the remaining seventy-seven having perished. The captain and Turkish crew of the vessel are said to have acted with the greatest barbarity, preventing, by violence and murder, the unfortunate Christians from availing themselves of the assistance thus providentially sent to them. During the few hours previous to the vessel going down scenes of carnage took place on the deck between the crew (under the orders of the captain) and the Europeans on board. A Venetian had his head cut open by a cut from a hatchet, and others were killed in the struggle. The Christians, in addition to losing all their property on board, were robbed of all the money and jewellery they had about them. The captain and crew of the steamer, on being brought back to Alexandria, were put into confinement to await investigation into the affair. We consider it our duty to mention the noble conduct of twenty-eight Austrian sailors who were passengers on board, and through whose assistance a number of lives were saved which would otherwise have been lost."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. S. Malins.—1. A moment's consideration would have spared you the trouble of writing and of playing through a long series of moves. How can Black at move 10 advance the Pawn when to do so he must expose his King to check? 2. The solutions shall be acknowledged next week.
A. W.—They are now under examination.
I. H. H., Coventry.—1. You are, we apprehend, entitled to a copy of the work in question.
2. The enigma shall have attention.
A. de R., Paris.—A reply has at length been dispatched; the delay, though regrettable, was not to be avoided.
I. B. is thanked for the beautiful problem just forwarded to us.
Common Sense.—We had no space to record the tomfoolery in question, of which everybody concerned, except the party in whose honour the farce was enacted, must by this time feel heartily ashamed.
Locomotive.—Mr. Kolisch is about to visit England for the purpose of still further testing the mettle of Mr. Harwitz who arrived in this country a few weeks since. He has not yet encountered either of the players named.
Juvénis.—Procure one of Day's Notation Chessboards, a copy of the "Handbook," or of Tomlinson's "Amusements in Chess," and work steadily every day for a couple of hours, and in less than three months you will know as much of the theory of openings as you need acquire.
* * A pile of communications unnoticed this week shall have attention in the next and following Numbers.

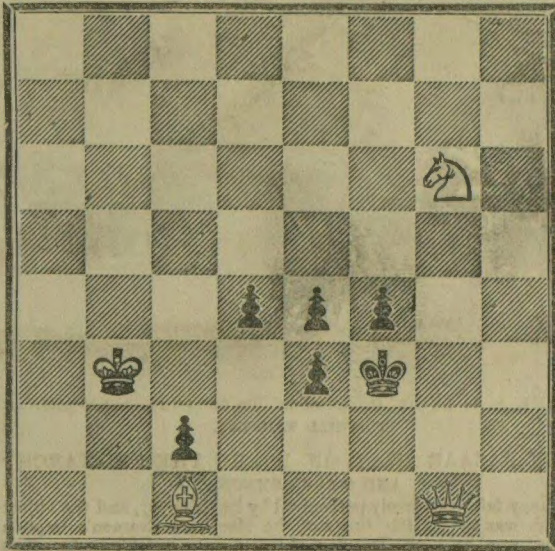
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 803.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Kt 5th	K takes P, or (a)	3. B to Q 6th	Anything
2. B to K 5th (ch)	K to K 5th	4. Q mates.	
(a) 1.	K takes B	2. P to K 4th	B takes P, or K to Kt 5th
(If B takes P, White plays B to K Kt 3rd, mating next move.)		3. Q to Kt 5th (ch)	And mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 804.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



BLACK.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Since his return to the United States, Mr. Morphy has done little in the way of chess, the only contest of the slightest interest in which he has engaged being a match with Mr. Thompson, an amateur, formerly resident in London, to whom he gives the odds of a Knight. Of this duetto four games have been finished, each party securing two. The following game, the second of the series, is the only one we have yet seen:—

(Irregular Opening.)

(Remove White's Q's Kt from the Board.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	15. P takes P	(in
2. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd	passing)	K Kt takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 4th	16. Kt takes K P	B takes Kt
4. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th	17. Q takes B	Q Kt to Q sq
5. P to K 5th	Q to B 2nd	18. Q to K B 5th	Q to K 3rd
6. K B to Q 3rd	K B to K 2nd	19. Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	Q Kt to K B 2nd
7. K B to Q B 2nd	P to Q 5th	20. P takes Q P	Q to K 7th
8. Q to K 2nd	P to K R 3rd	21. Q B to Q R 3rd	K R to R 3rd
9. Castles	Q B to Q 2nd	22. Q to K Kt 7th	Q takes B
10. P to Q Kt 3rd	Q to Q Kt 3rd	23. K R to K sq	Castles
(Threatening to win a piece by P to Q 6th, followed with P to Q 5th (dis. ch.))		24. Q R to Q B sq	Q to K B 7th
11. K to R sq	P to K Kt 4th	25. B takes Q B P	B takes B
(Well played, and showing Mr. Thompson to be a very ugly opponent at such odds)		26. K R to K B sq	
12. P takes K Kt P	K R takes P		
13. P to Q 3rd	P to K Kt 5th		
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	P to K B 4th		
(Another good stroke of play.)			

CHESS ON THE CONTINENT.

A lively Gambit between MM. HEYDERBRAND and DE RIVIERE.

(King's Bishop's Gambit.)

WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (M. H.)	WHITE (M. de R.)	BLACK (M. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	13. R takes B	P takes R
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	14. Kt to Q 4th	Q Kt to Q 2nd
3. K B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Q takes Kt (ch)	K to Q sq
4. K B takes P	K Kt to K B 3rd	16. Kt to K 6th (ch)	K to Q B sq
5. Q Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Q B 3rd	17. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 4th
6. K B to Q Kt 3rd	K B to Q Kt 5th	18. P to Q 4th	Q to Q B 3rd (ch)
7. K Kt to K 2nd	Q B to K Kt 5th	19. K to Kt sq	P to Q Kt 4th
8. Castles	K Bt takes Q Kt	20. Q Btks K Kt P	Q R to his 2nd
9. Q Kt P takes B	Kt takes K P	21. Q B to K B 4th	K R to K sq
10. K R takes P	Q to her Kt 3rd (ch)	22. Q to K B 5th	P takes Q R P
		23. Kt to Q B 5th	Q to K 7th
		24. B to K 6th, and wins.	

SCIENCE AND ART OF CHESS. By J. MONROE. New York: C. Scribner. London: Sampson Low and Co.

There is some difficulty in assigning this treatise its proper place in the literature of chess. The author has not told us his design, and the work itself furnishes very loose data for determining it. From the title and preface we had anticipated that we were to be conducted through fields not previously explored, or, at least, directed to the old familiar ones by paths hitherto untrodden. In this, however, we have been in the main disappointed; but we bear the disappointment with the better grace, since the farther we penetrate into the book the less willing we feel to trust ourselves in a *terra incognita* under the guidance of one who, whenever he does quit the beaten track, incurs the danger of losing himself and his readers in cloudland.

As an exposition of the leading principles of the "science and art" of the game, Mr. Monroe's volume is not without a certain value. Despite an occasional vagueness, and an apparent contempt for an easy, popular style, the elements have been laid down, on the whole, successfully. The chapter on end-games, though absurdly headed, is a reasonably good selection; and that on the theory of exchanges is interesting and useful. To the chapter on the openings we have but one objection, which is, that it is borrowed almost entirely from other books, and this without acknowledgment. The principal novelty is the section on "Plan," and here the indefiniteness, which in some degree pervades the book throughout, reaches its climax. We are presented with lines of array diagrammed to indicate the position of the forces, and read of a theory constructed from these lines, but the writer's demonstrations and explanations never lead us one step beyond the simple fact, the knowledge of which is coeval with the invention of the game, that the strength of an attack consists in the convergence of pieces and pawns upon the vulnerable point of the enemy's line of battle. We have examined this pretentious chapter carefully, and with all the light afforded by the illustrative games, and are sorry to say that the author's applications of his hypothesis are so peculiarly fanciful that we fail to see how the theory can have any practical utility. Notwithstanding this and other drawbacks in the

book, Mr. Monroe might have gained some favour with chess amateurs, for he writes generally in an impartial tone, had he been more sparing of his criticisms and strictures on the leading chess authorities. Here, if his own evident inexperience had not restrained him, gratitude surely might have done so. We are not the apologists of those authorities, nor have we faith in their infallible exactness, but certainly Mr. Monroe has proved, whatever else he may have failed in proving, that he is not the man to set them right. It would be easy, if space permitted, to adduce many proofs of this, but we must content ourselves by directing attention to his remarks on the term "Gambit," pp. 144-145, as a logical curiosity, and to the selection of problems with which the work concludes; a proportion of the latter appear, indeed, to have been chosen not to exhibit any excellence of design, but solely to display the sagacity of the compiler in correcting what, if he is anything but a tyro in practical chess, he must know to be mere clerical or typographical errors. In this dignified undertaking it does not grieve us, as it certainly does not surprise us, to find that the corrector is not always correct, and that his own examples in the way of problem composition are anything but faultless.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

BISHOP MALTBY.

THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD MALTBY, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was the son of George Maltby, Esq., of Norwich, and was born there, in 1770. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1792; M.A. (by Royal mandate) in 1794; B.D. in 1801; and D.D. in 1806. He gained the prize medal for Greek and Epigrams in 1790, the Browne Greek medal in 1791, and the Chancellor medal in 1792 for classics, in which year he was Eighth Wrangler. He was Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, and held one of the prebends of his cathedral. He was also Vicar of Buckden, Hunts, and was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1831, and translated to the see of Durham in 1836, which latter see he resigned under the Act of Parliament the 19th and 20th Vic., cap. 116, passed the 29th of July, 1856, which statute provided an annual pension of £4500. Bishop Maltby was known as an able and learned writer: his chief works were an essay on the "Truth of the Christian Religion," an edition which he edited of Morell's "Lexicon Græco Prosodiacum," and several volumes of sermons. His Lordship died on the 4th inst., at his house, 4, Upper Portland-place.

COLONEL STISTED.

COLONEL HENRY STISTED, who died in Rome on the 10th of June, was the second son of Colonel Stisted, of Suffolk, and descended from an old Italian family, whom the Herald's Office reports to have settled in England in the reign of Henry VIII. He was educated at Marlow, that college having been established by the Duke of York at the suggestion of Colonel Stisted's father. He entered the Army, as a Cornet in the 1st Royal Dragoons, in 1803, and served in that regiment during the Peninsular campaign under Wellington, and shared in the glories of Vittoria, Toulouse, and other Peninsular battles. He was a Lieutenant-Colonel in 1827, and retired from the service after the brevet in 1842. Colonel Stisted was distinguished not only for his soldier-like qualities and his gentle and amiable manners, but also for his refined taste and varied accomplishments. He was a fine musician and painter, and a remarkably good colourist. He was, too, a thoroughly religious man. He married, in 1820, Clotilda Elizabeth, the only daughter of B. Swinny, Esq., of Dublin; and he and his wife resided for many years at the Baths of Lucca, where their hospitable villa has been ever open to the most estimable of the society who frequented that beautiful valley. They were the chief promoters and contributors to the erection of a handsome, commodious English chapel and chaplain's residence, and also a cemetery, where Colonel Stisted's remains now repose. He had at his death just entered his seventy-third year. His last work of art was a basso-relievo of considerable merit.

AT THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, last week, Mr. Fletcher sued his uncle, Colonel Fletcher, of the firm of Fletcher, Alexander, and Co., for unlawfully detaining him in a lunatic asylum. Mr. Fletcher's father, it appears, was member of the same firm as his uncle, the defendant, and has an opinion, which his uncle considers one of his "delusions," that the firm owe him, as residuary legatee of his father, some £44,000. The young man contracted his disorder—which is called by the party hysteria, and by the other insanity—by hard drinking, while at Kertch in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War. He ran away from Eton when a boy, but was subsequently educated at New College, Oxford; he had been to India as a cadet, and to Australia as an adventurer, besides being at Kertch; had been imprisoned for debt, and passed through the Insolvent Court; and altogether had led a very wild life. While in the lunatic asylum he managed to escape, and applied to the "Alleged Lunatics' Friend Society." On Friday week, the second day of the trial, an arrangement was entered into—the plaintiff withdrawing all imputations and charges against his uncle of improper motives in detaining him, and the firm of which his late father was a member to pay him an annuity of £100 a year; a verdict to pass by consent for the plaintiff, with 40s. damages and costs. The jury at the same time declared their unanimous opinion that the plaintiff was of sound mind.

AT THE DIVORCE COURT a singular case has just been decided. The petitioner, a young lady of twenty-two, daughter of a Mr. Cenerley, in 1853, while the family were staying at Aberystwith, came in one morning from her usual walk on the sands, and confessed that she had just gone through the ceremony of marriage with Du Terreaux, a schoolmaster in the neighbourhood. She was at this time a girl about sixteen years of age, Du Terreaux being about thirty. The family immediately sent her on the Continent, and she never afterwards saw her husband. Information had since been obtained that he had married a person named Butcher, at St. George's, Bloomsbury. The Court granted the divorce.

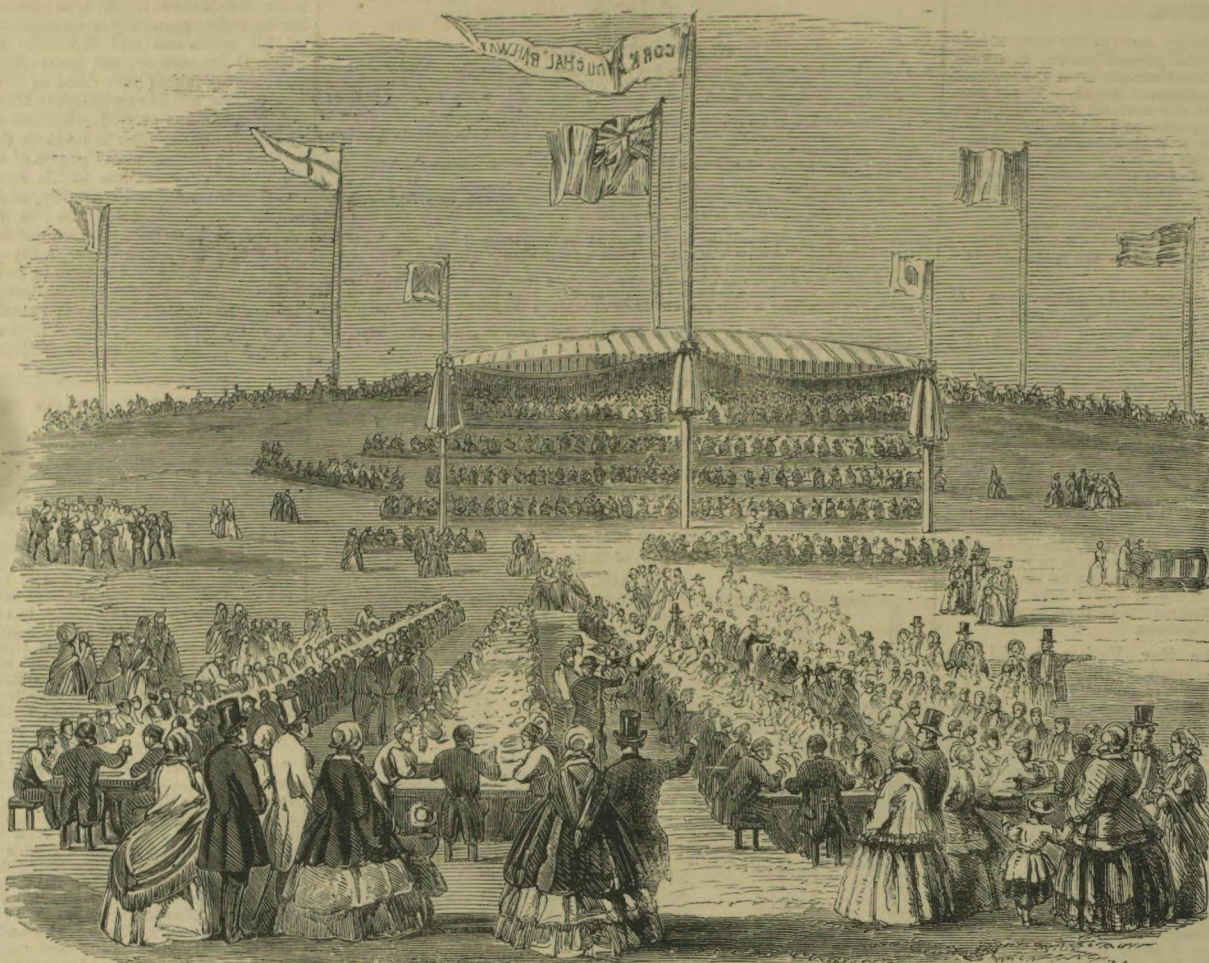
THE HANDINESS OF FRENCH SOLDIERS.—The *Times* correspondent at Milan, dating his letter July 7, gives the following graphic description of the French soldier:—"As far as the railway is open you see him riding in his carriage, his musket and kit disposed of according to an established rule, so as to take up the least possible room. Under these circumstances he is prone to put himself in dishabille. He finds the temperature of Italy in July decidedly oppressive; even though he be just arrived from Africa, he discovers that a summer sun in Lombardy is unpleasantly powerful, and he gets rid of all clothing that is not quite indispensable to decorum. You see him lolling out of the windows of the third-class carriages, his jacket off, his blue necktie—in the French army the substitute for that absurd instrument of torture, the leather stock—laid aside, his braces dispensed with, and his shirt collar open. His linen is not always of the cleanest, but in war time he cannot afford to be particular. He has a great deal to say to the peasants at work in the fields through which the line passes; he is not invariably intelligible to them, but he waves his hand or handkerchief, and shouts a cheery word, to which the sunburnt children of the soil reply with an evviva! When he gets beyond railways his toils and troubles begin, but he usually bears them lightly. At every turn of the road you come upon detachments, or small parties of half a dozen men, or sometimes a single straggler, plodding on to overtake his comrades. One feels inclined to pity the perspiring sons of Mars, laden as heavily as a pedlar with his pack, and bending under the weight of knapsack, rations, fragment of tent, tin pot, canteen, musket, bayonet, and ammunition. For the most part, however, the load does not seem to oppress the bearer's spirits. So long as he is not footsore, he paces merrily along, sustained by his natural buoyancy. Dusty up to the eyes, and reeking with sweat, he preserves his bright glance and ready laugh. No man, it has been said, was ever charitable when suffering from a tight boot, and it would tax even Mark Tapley's moral elasticity to be jolly on the march on a broiling hot day, with a heavy load, if his feet were sore. It is only then that I occasionally observe long faces and a rueful mien among the gay musketeers of Gaul. The best time to see them, however, is when they are camped, either for the night or, more permanently, in the neighbourhood of some village. It is then that their handiness and abundance of resource become particularly conspicuous. Their little tents are soon pitched, their knapsacks opened, and, instead of lying down to rest, they set actively to work at their numerous occupations. The cooks are the most conspicuous and important persons. Every Frenchman has a natural culinary instinct which serves him under the most unfavourable circumstances. He will never consent, as an English soldier would, to eat his bit of ration beef half burnt and half raw, smoked in a bad fire on the point of the bayonet, or afflicted with unmitigated toughness on account of a rapid boil. He proceeds *seulement* *artem*, and to him it is no labour; he seems rather to take pleasure in the task; and do not imagine that a French camp-ragout is an uncleanly or in any way an untempting mess. Look at yonder well-washed meat, just taken from the adjacent rivulet, and at that great tin bowl with a huge pile of potatoes, clean, well-peeled, and cut up into small blocks, each about a mouthful for a hungry man who would not mind distending his jaws a little. You may encounter many less savoury odours when passing the kitchens of Paris *traiteurs* than is often exhaled from the camp-kettles of a French soldier's mess. While the dinner is being got ready, cross into the meadow on the other side of the road, where a bright stream winds under overhanging trees. Here are the baths and washhouses. A number of soldiers, naked from the waist upwards, are washing themselves and their shirts, screwing the latter up into rolls, and thumping them on the stones with a destructive and cleansing energy worthy of a first-rate French laundress. With no less vigour do they scrub away at their brawny shoulders, brown-bearded visages, and shock heads, from which latter the barber has carefully removed all superfluous hair. Then the shirts are spread to dry in the sun on the grass, or hung over a bush, and their owners sit, pipe in mouth, in semi-nudity waiting till the principal humidity has evaporated. They are not much afraid of rheumatism, or cold-catching, and the drying is often finished upon their own bodies."

FETE AT DUNKETTLE,
NEAR CORK.

ON Wednesday, June 1, a fete on a grand scale was given at Dunkettle to the workmen employed on the Cork and Youghal Railway. Mr. Lewis, a gentleman from London, through whom a large proportion of the funds raised for the construction of the line was obtained, having lately proceeded thither and inspected the works, was highly gratified at the progress that had been made, and the workmanlike style in which everything connected with them was executed; and as a testimony of his satisfaction he determined on giving a substantial dinner to the workmen at his private expense. The result of this determination was the merry-making of the 1st of June. A large piece of ground belonging to the company, at the northern side of the Glanmire-road, was selected as the place for the festive meeting. Around a smooth, even, and grassy valley in the centre rose gently sloping hills, so as to form a kind of natural amphitheatre. In the valley were laid out four large tables, intended for the accommodation of eight hundred people; and temporary cooking-places were erected on the spot for the cooking of the various vegetables. On the slope of one of the hills was erected a large marquee for the accommodation of the ladies and gentlemen who were invited to witness the proceedings, and a liberal supply of cake and wine was provided for their refreshment. A large number from Cork and its neighbourhood was present, besides many of the gentlemen connected with the line, and their families. The attendance of ladies was very numerous.

About four o'clock 800 of the workmen marched in a sort of rude procession up to the tables, preceded by a German band and a rather extraordinary kind of banner, consisting of a quantity of long, curled shavings floating from a pole, and surmounted by a saw and hatchet. A heavy shower caused a delay of about half an hour; but, the clouds clearing away and the sun shining brilliantly, the carving commenced, and very soon large joints of beef, bacon, pork, &c., with proportionate quantities of potatoes and vegetables, disappeared with astonishing rapidity before the combined efforts of 800 hungry "navvies."

At the conclusion of the dinner Mr. Butt, in an appropriate speech, introduced Mr. Lewis to the men, and, after the loud and hearty cheers with which he was greeted had subsided, that gentleman expressed his great gratification at the reception he had met with on this his first visit to Ireland, and trusted that it would not be his last. Having made some further remarks expressive of his gratification at the progress of the railway, and complimentary to the workmen, Mr. Lewis concluded amid loud cheers; after which Mr. Hutchins and one or two other gentlemen made some brief remarks. Soon after the tables were deserted, and fun and diversion became the order of the evening.



DINNER GIVEN AT DUNKETTLE BY MR. T. L. LEWIS, OF LONDON, TO 800 TRADESMEN AND LABOURERS ON THE CORK AND YOUGHAL RAILWAY.

FANCY BAZAAR HELD ON BOARD THE "MONARCH"
AND "AGAMEMNON."

THIS fancy fair, graciously patronised by her Majesty, and the object of which was to aid the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, was held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday (last week), on board the *Monarch* and *Agamemnon*, of nearly 2000 tons each, belonging to Mr. Green's fleet. The vessels were laid alongside one another in the East India Docks. The first vessel was tastefully decorated with plants and shrubs, and used as a promenade, this magnificent ship, owing to its extreme length, being well adapted for the purpose. The refreshments were supplied by Messrs. Ring and Brymer, who gave the profits to the benefit of the institution. A full band, composed of musicians among the men employed in Messrs. Green's establishments, performed during the three days various selections from the best music of the day. The deck of the second vessel was arranged with stalls, magnificently decorated and furnished with a gorgeous display of the manufactures of India, and fancy work contributed by the ladies of England. There were eight stalls, four being held by Mr. Green's personal friends, two by ladies of the committee of the institution, one by

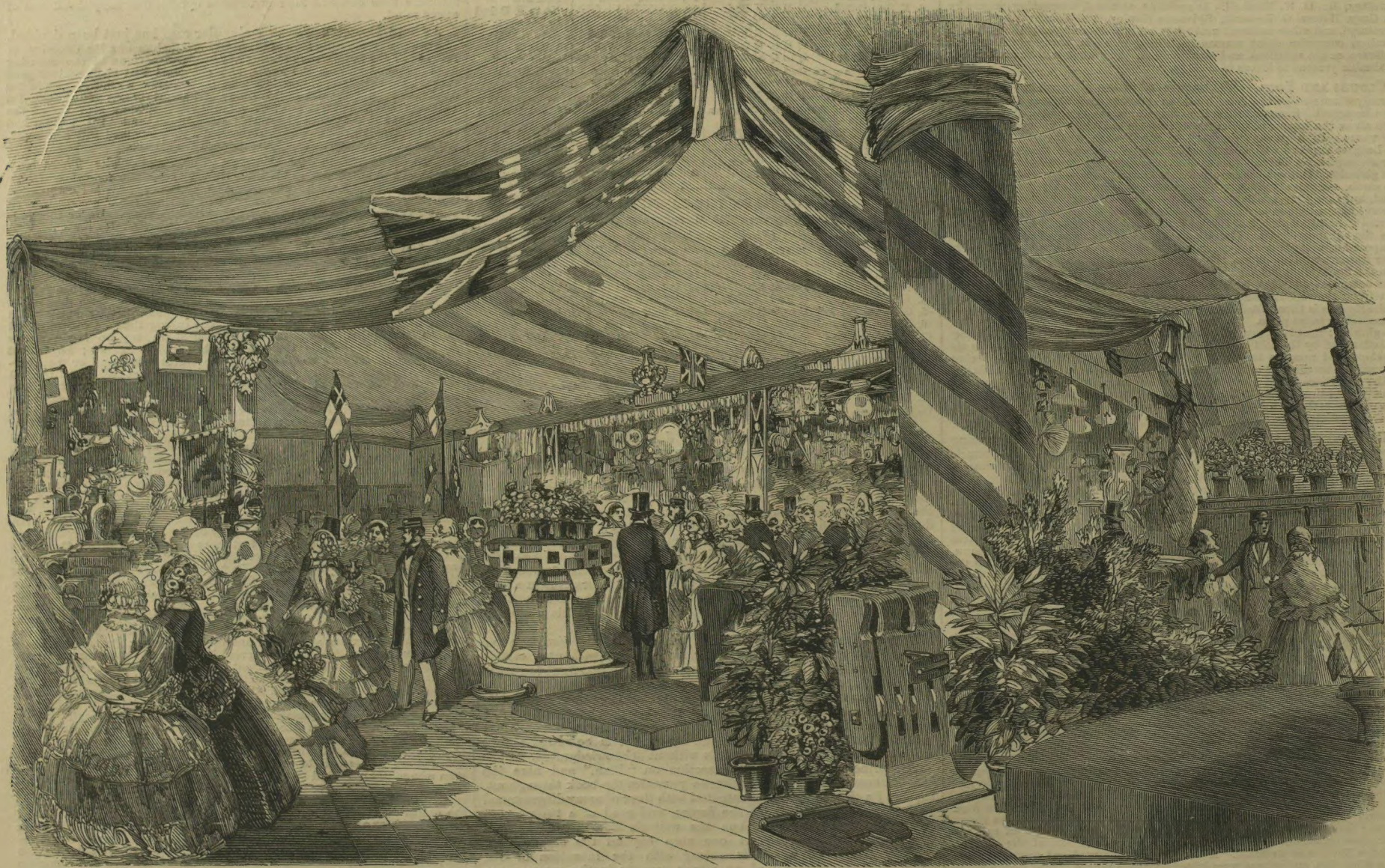
the orphans of the institution itself, and the last by the children of the school supported by Mr. Green in the neighbourhood. Among the distinguished visitors were the Duchess of Northumberland, Miss Burdett Coutts, the Earl of Eglinton, and other celebrities. All the arrangements were made under the directions of Mr. Selfe, and reflect the highest credit upon him and the other gentlemen of Mr. Green's establishment who acted with him. The gross amount realised at this fancy bazaar was £1687.

THE EDMUND MAIN
COLLIERY.

THE colliery represented in the illustration on page 66 is one of those which have since the opening of the Great Northern Railway supplied so large a portion of the household coal consumed in London. It is situated in the lovely Vale of Worsbro', about two miles south of Barnsley, on the South Yorkshire Railway, and is one of the best and most successful of those engaged in working the nine-foot bed of coal.

Up to the 1st of July instant it was the custom of the Great Northern Railway Company to sell the produce of all the collieries working this seam promiscuously or without distinction of quality, a proceeding vigorously protested against by those pitowners whose coal was better than that of their neighbours. The same system was formerly pursued by the company in the sale of the Silkstone coal, but its abandonment in that traffic soon demonstrated the injustice to which the owners of Newton Chambers and Co.'s coal and others had been subject, and it was urged that its abandonment in this case also would, besides giving the owners of the better coal their due preference in the market, induce greater care in all, and thus greatly augment the general trade. The railway company wisely listened, and the produce of each pit is now sold by them separately. Those whose coal had suffered in character by its admixture with that of others regarded the change as so advantageous that three of them—the owners of the Lund Hill, the Edmund Main (the subject of the Engraving), and the Oaks Collieries—decided upon celebrating it by a demonstration, which was accordingly held in Barnsley on Wednesday, the 6th inst., when some three hundred gentlemen (brought that morning from London in a special train by the pitowners on a visit of inspection to the collieries) dined together in the Corn Exchange there, under the presidency of Mr. Plimsoll, who has been mainly instrumental in effecting this change, and also in obtaining the reduction of the high rate hitherto charged upon the Silkstone coal to London.

The South Yorkshire collieries are rapidly becoming of greater importance to the metropolis: only made accessible to London the other day, as it were, they already supply us to the extent of some thousands of tons daily, and under the stimulus just given to the trade a further rapid development may be expected.



FANCY BAZAAR ON BOARD THE "MONARCH" AND "AGAMEMNON," IN THE EAST INDIA DOCKS, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ASYLUM.